



Established 1848

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.

No. 27. Vol. XXXVII.

## Sorgo Department.

From New York.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have seen enquiries in your most valuable paper, of which I am a reader, and have been for two years, and always read the Sorgo Department with great interest. What I know about making sirup is due largely to the RURAL WORLD. I see you want all interested in sorgo to report. I have made sirup for two years, have six acres of cane of my own, and three times as much planted here this year as before. We are having a good deal of rain, which hinders the farmers from hoeing, but the cane looks well considering. I put two hundred pounds of phosphate to the acre, put it in with a common grain drill. It stands about eight inches high, and is growing faster this year than it did last. I think phosphate will pay to start the cane. The prospect is very flattering in this county. I commenced under very discouraging circumstances, but it looks better now. I use for making sirup an open evaporator and a Pearl mill. It is not going to be large enough for my work this season, but shall add two separate defecators, which will give me more capacity for work. I made about one hundred gallons in fourteen hours, use lime with good results, have improved in making very much. Was sorry to hear of Collier's removal. I think he was a true sorgo man. I see an inquiry in your sorgo column, what is a standard weight for molasses? I would say that at our New York Cane Grower's Convention we endorsed the principle of weighing all of the sirup, and charge two cents a pound for making, and I find it gives perfect satisfaction. I have tried it for two years and like it. I see a great many questions and answers which I read with great interest. I would not know what to do without them now.

J. J. L.  
Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., New York,  
June 27th, 1883.

### Montgomery County, Kas.

COL. N. J. COLMAN, Sir: I thought a few items from Southern Kansas would be acceptable for the welcome RURAL that comes regularly upon its weekly visit. The Northern cane industry that you champion so ably, has many friends in this part of the State. The manufacture of sirup must be a profitable business, for those who embark in it invariably remain. Not content with the old-fashioned one-horse mill, they are continually adding new and improved machinery. Friend Moore, an occasional correspondent for the "R. W.," and Brother Chamberlain are examples of wide-awake, progressive men, who seem to have an abiding faith in the future and possibilities of Northern cane. They use the best machinery, and have the reputation of making a first-class article of sirup, that always finds a ready sale. The acreage this year is larger than last year's. The early planting is well high. The late planting does not look quite so well, as the crab-grass got an equal start with it, and it is difficult to subdue it where the cane is drilled. Wheat is considerably below the average, what there is is plump and well filled. There is the largest acreage and the best prospect for corn we have ever had. It is tasseling and has that dark green color that indicates a healthy condition. Oats promise a large yield. Millet fine. Some will be cut next week. Vegetables plentiful. Not as many apples this year as last. Will be an abundance of peaches and grapes. A few early peaches in market. Why don't St. Louis reach out into Southern and South-east Kansas for its fruit. The "Frisco" is a direct line. The fruit is superior to a great deal that you get from the South.

J. H.  
P. S.—I see that you noticed recently an invention of mine, a Beume's Furnace. Those who have seen it operate say that it will do what it is intended to do, burn green bagasse direct from the mill.

### Weight of Sirup.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: A reader of the RURAL WORLD wishes to know the standard weight of a gallon of sirup. We have adopted at the Oak Hill Factory 11 1/2 pounds as the standard at the temperature of between 65 to 70 deg. Fahr. or 40 deg. Beume this contains about 8.67 pounds of solid contents per gal., its boiling point 228 Fahr., and between 35 to 36 B., at that temperature weighs about 11 pounds. The weight of any sirup per gal. may be ascertained by testing with the Beume's saccharometer allowing 1 deg. B. for every 36 deg. Fahr. You will notice from this that it makes some difference at what temperature a man gets his sirup measured to him. Cane looks better here now than I have seen it for years, and may it hold its own and not disappoint us again next fall. Our factory is standing again, machinery in place, only the fitting and piping to be done, which, however, will have to wait until after harvest, which by the way is a poor one in this section.

Yours truly,  
C. M. SCHWARZ.  
Edwardsville, Ills., July, 2nd, 1883.

### How to Save Seed.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I am a reader of the RURAL WORLD. I have made sirup in a small way the last 25 years. In answer to B. M. M. of Ovid, Michigan: My practice and experience in saving and improving cane seed, has been satisfactory, as follows: When the cane is fully ripe, I select my seed in the field from large heads with heavy large seed, rejecting all chaffy small seeded heads. String them on a twine through the stem. Hang them in a dry airy loft, thus avoiding mould or heating which will injure the seed. When perfectly dry, pack them away secured from rats, mice and crickets. The damage from crickets is not easy to detect until it is too late. The top of the head blooms and gets ripe first, therefore I have supposed it was the earliest. I scrape off the top half of the head and reject the remainder. Clean the seed, and pass it through a strong blast of a wind mill to throw out all the light grains (which if they grow would throw up weak plants). But for lack of a suitable wind mill, swim the seed in a tub of strong lime water and reject all that swims. Then you have got the earliest, heaviest and best seed. Then roll it in air-slacked lime or sifted wood ashes to get rid of the water. Then plant immediately 6 to 8 stalks in a hill 3 feet 8 inches each way. If you plant more your cane will be small. If you plant less it will be equal to the oak, the seed will stand the winter equal to acorns. If sown on warm sandy soil in the fall, it will come in the spring, but if you bury it in the soil it will rot, therefore plant very light not more than half an inch deep. I too would ask for information. Please give me the address of Prof. H. Talcott of Jefferson Sugar Company? Where can I get solution B., Stuart's process? What will it cost? How much will be required for an acre of cane? Will directions for its use accompany it? R. J.  
Tyecon, Gallia, Ohio, June 23rd, 1883.

### Cane in Iowa.

COL. COLMAN: The spring with us was very wet, cold and backward. Crops are two weeks behind the average year, and four weeks behind an early season. Our meadows and pastures are booming. Small grains are fair. Corn and cane are quite small, and on account of poor seed rather a poor stand. The acreage of cane will be some larger than last year, but the tendency is toward larger plantations rather than an increase in numbers. I regard it as a question of time when the one-half acre cane patch will be among the things of the past, and plantations of 25 or 100 acres common.

For several years I have found the local demand for sirup practically unlimited. I had orders for five hundred gallons more than I could supply last year, long before I was through making. I have no doubt but five thousand gallons would have been readily taken by the local trade. I got this year's seed of Mrs. Hedges, and found it prime. The stand is good. The first planted is now about four inches high and growing finely. I am putting up a steam rig all through for this year's work. My mill, Plantation No. 2 is on hand, and I am more than pleased with it. It is from the shops of Madison Manufacturing Co., Madison, Wis. Have received many valuable suggestions from the RURAL WORLD, which are duly appreciated.

A. L. P.  
LaMotte, Iowa, June 24, 1883.

### No. 1 for Fort Scott.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I have received your paper and must say I am greatly pleased with it. Thanking you kindly for your treatment—while in St. Louis—I am led in reading the letter of "C. H. P." of Grand Crossing, Ill., to assert that there is no finer opening for the manufacture of sugar and sirup from cane in the United States than right here at Fort Scott, Kansas, a city of 9,000 inhabitants at the confluence of the Mountain River and Mill Creek, surrounded by a soil that produces cane of the finest kind, with no manufactory nearer than 100 miles.

Could C. H. P. be induced to come here before investing elsewhere, we are satisfied it would be greatly to his advantage.

### Visiting the Factories.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Please give in the RURAL WORLD a list of the larger sorgo manufacturers, I wish to visit them.

W. M. C.  
Des Moines, Ia.

REMARKS: Seth H. Kenny, Morris-town, Minn.; C. Bozarth, Cedar Falls, Iowa; The Champaign Sugar Works, Champaign, Ill.; Oak Hill Refining Company, Edwardsville, Ills.; Lafayette Sugar Refinery, West Point, Indiana; Lawrence Sugar and Sirup Refining Company, Ottawa, Kansas, and many others that may be heard of in the vicinity of these.

### Litmus Paper, Etc.

COL. COLMAN: I expect you get tired of our asking so many questions, but if you were not so willing to answer, we probably would not come so often with them; we think so much of the RURAL WORLD, however, that we must come to it for help. I am going to try the Northern cane this season and know very little about it—only what I have got from that department, hence expect to go to it for information. I see Litmus paper recommended to test the acidity of the juice. Where is it to be got, and how used? Is it best to cut cane and shock it when there is danger of frost before it can be worked up? If so, is it better to strip it or not? Please answer as soon as convenient, though I do not promise as the negro did the Lord in the bear fight, that if you will help me this once I will not call on you again, for the RURAL WORLD is the only place we have to come to for information. There is not much corn planted here, but what there is looks well. Wheat is nearly an entire failure; grass light; oats pretty fair; corn small, but doing well.

H. M. R.  
Cowden, Ills., July 1, 1883.

Litmus paper may be had of J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis. Your other questions will be answered ere you need the use of the information.

### Information Wanted.

I have not seen any report from Allen Co., Ind. Cane looks well here for the chance it has had. The weather has been cold and wet. I have about ten acres planted. The farmers don't raise much here. They think it is hard to raise. I presume we don't understand raising it, when small. I have been making molasses for myself and neighbors for the last four years, making from one to two thousand gal. a year. Wheat looks well, oats good, corn poor. Farmers had to replant on account of the seed and weather. Grass good. I would like to ask a few questions to be answered through the RURAL WORLD. How do you cultivate cane when small, on clay ground? What kind of an evaporator would you recommend for one that wants to make about 25 hundred gallons a year? What kind of cane would be best for our climate and what can the seed be got for? L. B.  
June 25th, 1883.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The large mill you saw yesterday will weigh 30,000 lbs., complete main roller is 3 feet long, 24 inches in diameter and weighs 2715 lbs. without the shaft; the shaft for it is 7 inches in diameter of journal, of forged iron, weighs 1550 lbs. Total roller and shaft 4,265 lbs. The bed frame or plate is solid cast iron weighs 1510 lbs. The end plates or man housing weigh—lbs. each. The main spur wheel is 8 feet in diameter, cogs, 7 inch face, and weighs 2410 lbs. We have orders for three of these, two from Kansas and one from Michigan. Just took an order last week from Sterling, Kansas, for another of this size.

J. A. FIELD.  
St. Louis, Mo., June 26th, 1883.

### Washington County, Kas.

We have organized a stock company. The Washington Sugar Cane Manufacturing Co. Mill weighs 4,100 pounds; capacity per day, about 200 to 300 gallons sirup; tanks, bagasse burner and such other articles as are necessary. It will be run by four horses this fall, perhaps by steam engine another year. One building for mill, one for evaporator, and perhaps there will be machinery to make sugar another year. We will just get started this year, and make what we can; there will be a cane carrier to feed the mill and bagasse cane building for mill 24x24. We have not determined on the size of the other building. We calculate to make a "No. 1" article.—L. P. D. in Farmers' Review.

### Sorgo in Illinois.

The sorgo question is all the rage now in this, what may be called Eastern Central Illinois. Added to the big works in Champaign county, there are still larger ones in Hoopston, Vermilion county; others near Hiram Sibbey's great farms in Ford and Livingston counties are talked of, the location being Gibson. One thousand acres of sorgo will be planted for the Champaign mill, 1200 to 1500 for the Hoopston, and a larger area still for the Gibson mill, the intention being to make the latter, at least so reports go—equal in size and completeness to anything on the sugar coast in Louisiana.

The chief broomcorn growers of Champaign county have prepared to quit growing that staple, in which they have been engaged more than 20 years, and offer to deliver the product of 1,000 acres, less leaves and panicles, for \$2.85 per ton at the mill. This is to be done between August 15 and November 1. The weight of clean sorgo cane per acre will be from 12 tons for good to 20 tons for the best, very much depending on the character of the season, the average being probably 15 tons. The company seem to think this too high a figure and may undertake the job of growing as last year, but it is plain to cultivators that new hands can't grow sorgo and make it

pay at \$3 per ton, where old hands would make a profit at half a dollar less.

Louisiana planters of moderate means are preparing to grow cane for large sugar works; but they want over \$4 per ton for the ribbon, that is the tropical cane, and many say it can't be grown and delivered for less than \$4.50 to \$5. In Cuba planters estimate the cost of cane per ton to be \$3.50, the average yield being near 40 tons per acre and the yield of sugar from 150 to 200 pounds per ton, or nearly double that of Louisiana and three times that of Illinois.

If it were not for the fact that ten acres of sorgo can be got ready to be harvested as cheaply as one acre of the tropical cane, the sorgo growers would have an up-hill business in their efforts at producing sugar. Sorgo is planted and delivered much after the fashion of Indian corn, and a good team and a man can turn out 30 acres ready for the harvest and besides have time to do many outside jobs. One fact in respect to sorgo-growing is worth remembering by those who engage in the work and that is, the maturity of the cane can be hastened from two to three weeks by a generous application of superphosphate of lime at the time of planting. Another thing, a fact to bear in mind: Success in the making of sugar from sorgo cannot be attained unless by the investment of considerable capital put into a complete "plant" with skilled labor to manage from first to last.—B. F. J., Champaign, Ills.

### Sugar.

Those communities are the most prosperous which provide for the most diversified employments. When one branch of industry is depressed another may be very profitable. There is less enforced idleness, and greater opportunities to economize time, and for every individual to find that for which he is best adapted. This is a strong argument in favor of the establishment of manufacturing industries in every town and village. But this article is designed especially to call the attention of our readers to the production of an article of every day necessity in every household. It has been amply demonstrated that sugar can be profitably made from amber cane, which grows luxuriantly in this section. If farmers can find other profitable crops than those they now raise, it will add to their prosperity. Their prosperity brings prosperity to all. If we can produce our sugar here, it will cheapen the article to us, and keep tens of thousands of dollars at home that is now sent abroad. Why should we not make our own sugar, and to spare? Our land is cheap, and easily worked; cane flourishes; all we need is machinery to reduce the juice to crystals. This machinery is not very expensive; yet it is enough so that only individuals or companies who make a business of producing sugar from cane can afford to buy it. What we need is the organization of a stock company to buy cane and make sugar; or if some individual will undertake it, all the better, as he can then manage it to suit himself. Who will start the ball in motion? Now is the time to organize; so that information can be obtained, buildings erected, and arrangements made, so farmers may plant their cane next year and know what to expect. Farmers are interested in this matter, men of the town are equally interested; as the prosperity of one means the prosperity of all. We are linked together in indissoluble interests, and are mutually dependent. We hope this matter will not slumber. Who will speak first? There is a golden harvest for us, if we have the wisdom to plant aright.—Sheelina, Mo., Democrat.

### Sweet Corn and Sorgo.

Mr. A. B. Allen writes to the New York Tribune as follows about sweet corn and sorgo cane for summer feed for cows: "I found last season that sorgo cane of the Amber variety—the earliest tried—endured drouth better than corn, but that my stock preferred the latter, which was contrary to the experience of a friend, and was doubtless so because of the fact that I chose for feeding green the best sorts of sweet corn; sow it not over-thick in drills three feet apart, and cut the stalks from the time they begin to silk till the grain is in the milk; never let it pass this stage. The stalks do not grow over a half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter at the butt; they are consequently tender and sweet their whole length, and thus are greedily eaten up from one end to the other. There is one advantage of growing Amber cane over corn in the latitude of 39 degrees and lower, we can get two crops of it from the same sowing in a season, provided it be a fair average one, and no unusual late frost in May or early one in October. Prepare the land as for corn; strike out shallow drills with the plow three feet apart, and drop the seed sufficiently close to have the stalks stand about an inch apart in the drills. A hand seed-sower may be used for this purpose. Some say that it is not so hardy as corn, and it should not, therefore, be sowed so early. Others say the growth for the first few weeks is very slow. I find, thus far, neither of these assertions true. I sowed at the same time as corn. It came up quickly, and grew right off rapidly. I earnestly advise my fellow-farmers to experiment with this plant for forage."

## Agricultural.

### Our Textile Wealth and How we Treat it.

ED. RURAL WORLD: One of the vast mines of natural wealth in the Western States, which has hitherto remained undeveloped, although isolated efforts have been made from time to time in order to render it available, namely, the flax crop, has lately attracted much attention in industrial circles in England, France and Germany.

The full importance of this subject will be apprehended when it is stated that the area devoted to flax culture in the Western and Northwestern States (not including Dakota, for which no statistics have hitherto been obtainable) has reached of late years the enormous figure of 1,127,300 acres; that this acreage is larger than the entire flax area of Continental Europe, except that of Russia, which is estimated at 2,000,000 acres; finally, that while the average yield of the flax crop in some countries of Europe is as high as \$68 per acre, and the lowest not less than \$32, the American farmer only gets an average yield of about \$7.00 out of the same crop. With these facts before us, it will be readily conceived, that, to use a familiar expression, there must be something very rotten in the state of Denmark, that is, in our manner of flax cultivation.

The causes of this extraordinary disparity between the value of the European and our flax crops may be briefly summed up as follows: First, the great carelessness of the farmer in the preparation of the ground, and his allowing it to be overgrown with weeds; second, the utter degeneracy and generally bad quality of the seed sown, and third, the want of a proper system for the economical preparation of the flax for the market.

With regard to the seed sown year after year, it may be stated that the analysis and cleaning of many samples of flax seed such as is furnished to the farmers for sowing, has conclusively demonstrated that the great bulk of the seed annually sown, say at least four-fifths contains from 45 to 55 per cent. of impurities and weed seeds, and the remaining 55 to 45 per cent. represents seed of only doubtful vitality, and should, therefore, not be sown at all. Under such circumstances it would be folly to expect a remunerative crop, and the present system, if continued, cannot fail to result in a total degeneracy and abandonment of the flax crop. While the yield in seed 10 or 15 years ago was from 15 to 20 bushels, and the price about \$2.70 per bushel, it is now no more than from 5 to 10 bushels per acre, and the price per bushel about 90 cents. It is self-evident that this yield barely covers the cost of production, and that in many cases the farmer is a positive loser, through his own fault it is true, but he is too prone to attribute it to the inherent unprofitableness of the flax crop instead of to the causes enumerated above.

This state of things is greatly to be regretted for more than one reason. Considered from the standpoint of our national economy, it may be asserted that the flax crop cannot be dispensed with without seriously affecting our balance of trade and increasing the number of our articles of import.

The following figures will show the importance of the flax crop, even when the production of seed for crushing is only considered: In 1870 we produced 1,730,444 bushels and imported 4,141,305 bushels of flax seed, while in 1880 our production was over 7,500,000 bushels and our imports had declined to about 600,000 bushels, valued, exclusive of duty, at \$760,000.

It thus appears that even now we do not produce flax seed enough to cover the yearly increasing demand for the purpose of oil crushing, and the quantity required will keep pace with the enormous and rapid increase of our population, both by immigration and otherwise. Should the flax crop, therefore, come to be abandoned as unremunerative, we would have to import, in a few years, from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of flax seed, the value of which would not be less than \$20,000,000.

But the annual waste of flax fiber in the Western States is far more astounding. The annual production of flax straw on the total area devoted to flax culture, as stated above, is no less than 1,000,000 tons, of which enormous quantity about 200,000 tons at most is worked up into tow for upholstery and bagging, twines and coarse flaxen fabrics, while the remaining 800,000 tons is burned or allowed to rot in the fields. Now, when we consider that the aggregate acreage under flax in Europe is estimated to be about 3,344,300 acres, producing annually about 457,675 tons of clean flax fiber, our Western States, on an acreage of 1,127,300 acres, or exactly one-third of the above European acreage, ought to produce over 160,000 tons of said raw material, which, at the rate of \$300 per ton (supposing a fiber of good medium quality to be produced) would be worth \$48,000,000, and while we allow such enormous wealth of a valuable raw material to run to waste, we have to import annually over \$25,000,000 worth of linen

goods, which could all be manufactured here, thereby enriching the farmer, the workman and the capitalist investing in such manufacturing.

The deplorable state of things just described as prevailing with regard to our flax crop, applies with equal force to hemp, as will be gathered from the following figures: The receipts of hemp at St. Louis amounted in 1855 to 91,320 bales of 400 pounds each, or 18,264 tons, whereas, gradually declining, they had dwindled down in 1882 to 2,302 bales, or 460 tons, being a decline of about 97 per cent. in 27 years, and it may be expected that in a year or two the St. Louis hemp trade will be a thing of the past. Hemp used to occupy, during the greater part of the last 25 years, a prominent position in the rotation of crops in Missouri, but it is now well nigh abandoned, and although there is an increase in the acreage devoted to hemp culture in Kentucky, the production of native hemp does not by far cover our annual consumption of this valuable textile, and large quantities have to be imported every year.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### What an Iowa Man Says of Texas.

COL. COLMAN: Had you been in your office just as "the shades of night were falling fast," April 3d, you would have heard a gentle rap at the door where "your humble servant" was seeking admittance to your sanctum, desiring to take "Mr. President" by the hand and exchange a few words on the to me important subject of sorgo-culture. But the door was locked and I turned away chagrined and disappointed. But there was no alternative. My train would leave at 8 o'clock, and grip-sack in hand, I was hastening toward Sunny Texas to examine for myself the advantages of a southern climate. The description of Williamson county as published in the RURAL WORLD had induced me to open correspondence with parties there, and thither I steered my course to find a climate and a soil that would so far surpass my Iowa home as to justify my removal to so great a distance.

Now that I have "seen the elephant," let me whisper in the ear of your Dakota correspondent, and as many more of your readers as are developing febrile symptoms to "move slow" and "take a sober second thought," before leaving a good farm and home in the North for this El Dorado of Southern land agents. There are many things worse than 30 deg. below zero. The last winter in Iowa, though the coldest in the history of the State, has nevertheless been one of the healthiest and most enjoyable of them all.

Who would not prefer our fleecy snow and good sleighing to the abominable mire of a Texas winter? Who would prefer the sudden changes and piercing northerly of Texas to the steady cold weather of Iowa? Would a northern man enjoy plowing when no amount of persuasion will induce your plow to scour? Can you get along with perennial grass? Can you afford to do without apples or Irish potatoes? The fact is, but few northern farmers will move to Texas if they will see for themselves before they invest. But I did not sit down to write a letter about Texas, but about my cane. If, however, any of your readers are seeking information about the "Lone Star State," and would care for the observations of an Iowa farmer, they have my address and can reach me by mail.

A. L. POTTER.  
La Motte, Iowa.

### When to Cut Oats.

When oats are cut green, the grains, which even when ripe, are small, will shrink very much, and, consequently, lose in weight; and when it is threshed, much will be blown away with the chaff, which would not be if it had been left standing until ripe, and the grains full grown. Besides this, the farmer runs a great risk in cutting oats before it is ripe, especially if he cuts it with a reaper, and ties it up at once, of having it mould; and this risk is increased if there should be much rain before he can store it in the barn. It also takes longer for oats cut green to become fit for hauling than if it is left standing until ripe, besides being much harder to cut and handle. Oats cut when ripe will thresh one-half easier, as any farmer knows. The straw may make better feed when cut green, but their are very few people who would wish to use it for that purpose, when they would lose twice the amount they would gain in the loss of weight and quality of the oats.

The idea of raising oats is not so much to preserve the straw as that we may cut it when the oats are best, and has most weight. We deny that oats, when cut green, will be white and cleaner, but know from experience that the opposite is usually the case. When cut green, it very often has a dark color, and very often some of the grains will be moulded. When ripe it can be hauled in almost at once, and threshed as soon as hauled.

Our reasons, then, for allowing oats to become ripe before cutting are the following: (1.) The grains will fill out better, and it will weigh more when threshed. (2.) Less will blow away with the chaff when threshed. (3.) It is not so apt to mould. (4.) It can be hauled in and threshed sooner. (5.) It will have a better color.—Pittsburg Stockman.



## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### Diseases of Sheep.

The sheep is a ruminating animal, and in common with all cud-chewers, has a very complex digestive system; and while its four stomachs do not hasten, but rather prolong the work of digestion, yet that work is more perfectly done in the sheep than in any of our domestic animals. But on account of the complexity of its digestive organs, it is liable to diseases affecting this system. The brain and nervous system of the sheep are smaller, in proportion to its size, than those of any other animal. On this account, they are not capable of great or long continued muscular exertion; the circulatory system is also small and comparatively feeble. On account of these peculiarities, sheep are not very subject to active inflammatory diseases; but the power to resist disease or to recover from it when attacked is diminished from these same causes. Indeed, a serious attack of disease in sheep too often proves fatal, and especially if it be a disease that makes a drain on the fluids, or in any way depletes the power of the system. This fact must be remembered in the treatment of their diseases. Bleeding or active purging should not be resorted to except in active inflammation, and then cautiously. In the treatment of diseased sheep, all medicine should be given in a liquid form through a drenching horn, or properly shaped funnel. If given concealed in food it passes into the first stomach, or pouch, where it is liable to be lost.

The chief diseases of the breathing organs are catarrh, or cold; and pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs. Catarrh is known by profuse running at the nose, often accompanied by a cough. It is a disease of the winter and spring months, and is generally the result of too close and too warm stabling. Sheep need dry bedding and protection from rain, but their health demands a free exposure to the open air. Catarrh is a troublesome but not a dangerous disease, unless the inflammation extends to the lungs, when it becomes pneumonia, which is generally fatal. This transition is marked by a quick and labored breathing, a frequent hacking cough and a grinding of teeth together. The discharge from the nostrils becomes yellow; a high fever, loss of appetite and thirst are present. Bleeding and purging with epsom salts is the treatment recommended, but usually death terminates the case in a day or two, under any treatment. This disease is often the result of exposure to cold rains after shearing.

The special diseases of the digestive system are diarrhoea and costiveness. Diarrhoea, or scour, as it is commonly called, occurs generally in the spring when the diet is changed from dry winter food to the tender spring grass. This disease is not generally accompanied with the loss of appetite, nor with fever, and therefore, is seldom fatal. The sheep affected with diarrhoea should be separated from the flock and kept in a lot with little grass on it, and fed with dry feed till the condition of the bowels is corrected. If the disease is stubborn, give an ounce or two of castor oil, and follow it by two tablespoonfuls of strong oak bark tea with half a teaspoonful of prepared chalk or baking soda in it, morning and evening. Costiveness often occurs when sheep are changed from green pastures to dry food. The animal frequently stretches itself and makes a groaning noise when voiding dung. A little linseed-meal mixed with the food will generally remove this difficulty. A mixture of sulphur and salt placed where sheep can get at it, is a good precaution against disturbance of the bowels in this direction.

In the early years of the settlement of Indiana, the sheep died in great numbers from an animal of the leach family, known by the common name of fluke, imbedding itself in the liver and multiplying till that organ is literally destroyed. The eggs, or ova, of these parasites are taken in with impure pond water when the sheep drink. In a healthy sheep, the covering of the eye-ball is a bright red, but when affected in flukes the eyes become pale, and finally a dirty yellow. The sheep is rapidly reduced in flesh, and in a few weeks dies, apparently from emaciation. A free use of sulphur is the only remedy proposed, and it only succeeds in the early stages of the disease. Since we have drained our swamps and given our sheep good water to drink the fluke is rapidly disappearing.—J. R. Tomlinson, in Iowa Homestead.

### Are Our Sheep Improving.

The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the number of sheep for 1881 as 21,500,000 and the production of wool as 55,000,000 pounds. This gives an average fleece of 2.55 pounds. In 1870 there were 34,000,000 of sheep, and 130,000,000 pounds of wool. This gives an average fleece of 3.97 pounds, and a gain of 56 per cent. in ten years. This result does not look like a backward movement in this industry. A gain of 56 per cent. in ten years ought to be considered very good progress. There has been no report from the Department as to the production of wool during the period between 1870 and 1880, but there has no doubt been a steady progress during this last decade. Sheep are kept for wool and carcass, and this large increase in the production of wool indicates a corresponding increase in the weight of carcass. We must therefore conclude that our flocks are making satisfactory progress. This progress is largely attributable to the use of purely-bred Merino runs upon the rough, thin-wooled native ewes of Colorado, California and Texas, as well as of the Western States generally. And, with this desire to improve the form of the sheep, has come a clearer perception of the relation of feed to growth. The modern sheep farmer who has studied his business, is now well aware that a large finely-formed animal represents generous and judicious feeding.—National Live Stock Journal.

At this season of the year give your sheep plenty of pure fresh water. If possible avoid stagnant pools and marshes—for around these are deposited the eggs from which the lousiness and other destroyers of our sheep are hatched.

### My Experience With Shropshires and Their Crosses.

After reading your article headed "Gratuitous Advice," I am prompted to write my experience with the Shropshire sheep and their crosses. For fifteen years I have been engaged in raising early lambs for market; have raised and fed from 150 to 450 head each year, and find great profit in the business. My cross-bred lambs at 10 months old average from 85 to 110 lbs.; the weight has increased for the last six years, for I have been keeping my one-half and three-fourths bred ewes for breeding purposes. My full-blood Shropshires are heavier; two-year-old wethers weigh 165 lbs. on an average, some as high as 210 lbs., and sell at eight cents per pound. Now, Mr. Editor, there is room for both fine and middle-wool sheep and profit in both; but that farmer who expects to compete with Texas and all that great country west of the Mississippi River, where there is comparatively no winter, and land costs but a trifle, on Michigan land worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre (the interest on which yearly is more than the first cost of land in Texas, Colorado, and all that vast country two thousand miles in length) must sooner or later make a failure. As proof that the crossing of Shropshires on fine-wool sheep pays: When I first commenced crossing, my brother and I had no competitors in the business, now there have been shipped from this station (Marshall) over five thousand lambs this year; the average weight would, I think, be over eighty pounds. Another point as to the ability to stand this climate; my sheep are running in flocks of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full-blood Shropshires, and are fat enough for market. I hazard the prediction that there is not a breed of sheep in the world that are pampered and fed as are the registered Merinos. No rain or snow is ever allowed to fall on their backs; blanketed, and their appetites studied, and their puny lambs warmed and fed from birth. All the profit is not in their wool; they must be slaughtered before old age, and then comes the final settlement.

I have fed sheep every year twenty-five years, from four hundred to four thousand each year, and am perfectly conversant with the markets. It is a good lot of grade Merinos that will average 110 lbs. in car-load lots when finished for market, and the weight of wethers has gradually depreciated for the last ten years in consequence of the nearer approach to full-blood Merinos. In England almost every district has a breed of sheep peculiarly adapted to the soil; on light land the Southdowns and Cheviots, on richer lands the Cotswolds, Lincoln and Oxford-downs; on the rocky soil of Shropshire the Shropshires thrive the best, and in England to-day they are considered one of the best and hardiest breeds of all. They are peculiarly adapted to the dry, light soils of Michigan; they will hold their flesh during our long droughts and quickly gain when rain comes.

Now, to sum up, there is open to us one of the best markets for wool in the world, England, where Down mutton sells for two cents per pound more than the best beef; and there are buyers for export sheep in all the leading markets every week. You know that they buy nothing but heavy sheep. Times have changed in Michigan since wool was worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound, whereas, it is now selling from 28 to 32c, and he is a progressive farmer who conforms to the change in market values. There is more in studying the markets than in hard work. The quotations for sheep in Chicago and Buffalo show a wide range—from 3 1/2 to 7 cents per pound—and I will only refer your readers to the quotations.

I have always believed that the woolly taste of the full-bred Merino mutton came from the secretions of oil or gum in the fleece; it must pervade the flesh. There is a demand in the West for registered Merino sheep, and no doubt money can be made in the business; but after thirty years experience I think the average farmer will do better with middle-wooled sheep. They are peculiarly adapted to the small farms of Michigan.—D. Hubbard, in Michigan Farmer.

### Sheep Shearing in New South Wales.

#### A HEAVY CLIP.

One of the largest stations in New South Wales is owned by Messrs. T. Edols & Co., and few people have any idea of the magnitude of the work done there. Burrangang is situated on the river Lachlan, about forty miles from Forbes. Shearing there has been recent success, including, after extending over a period of eight weeks. The number of sheep shorn was 251,000, and generally the yield was wonderfully good, averaging close upon five pounds weight of wool to each sheep, lambs included. The total amount of wool was 2811 bales and estimating the average weight of each bale at one hundred weight and three quarters, this will give the total quantity of wool from this station to be about 1,180,704 lbs. Taking the lowest estimate, as the wool is of first class quality, this would make the gross value of the Burrangang yield for the year amount to £60,000. During the shearing there were 101 shearers employed, 50 roustabouts, and 20 musters. Shearers were paid 20s. per hundred sheep, and an average man can clip a hundred per day. Roustabouts get from 12s. to 20s. a week, the average being about 20s.; and the musters were paid 25s. a week. Thus, at a rough computation, the total expenses of the shearing, as far as the hands were concerned, was about £3,000, irrespective of other items. To get rid of the 2811 bales, 150 wagons and drays were employed, and the whole has been already despatched. The station referred to is not a special exception, although it is a large one, as it would be easy to find many stations measuring 30 miles long and 20 miles broad. Many of the stations are not fully stocked, and as the sheep increase in number so the stations become better stocked, and more wool produced. Some stations are occupied by cattle where the land is more suitable for them than for sheep; and many thousands of square miles are not taken up by any person, and is available at any time on very reasonable terms, especially in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.—E.R.

Wool, like every other animal product, is made from food, and if the food is short, the wool will be short; and, indeed, in wool growing, the profits are to a very great extent, determined by the extent and character of the food supply.

### Breeding Yearling Ewes.

A writer in the National Live Stock says that the practice of breeding yearling ewes in the fall following their first clip is becoming too prevalent. It dwarfs the growth, enfeebles the constitution, and reduces the weights of the fleece; and the chance of raising a feeble lamb is but a poor return for the certain injury done to the flock. When a young ewe produces a lamb, it is far better to put it on a mature ewe, which may have lost her own lamb, because it injures a young ewe more to raise than to produce a lamb; she may outgrow the effect of giving birth, but cannot supply the waste resulting from nourishing her offspring. With the demand for good sheep in fair condition far exceeding the supply, it would seem there is inducement enough to prompt flock-masters to put forth their best efforts. The man who treats his sheep kindly and well, will meet his reward, and he who lets his flock suffer, will not escape. His puny ewes lose their lambs, if they survive themselves; his clip of wool will be light in weight, weak and unhealthy in fibre, short in staple, and low in price.

### Spring Lambs in Kentucky.

C. M. Spoonamore sold fifty lambs which averaged 72 pounds; J. T. Helm's sixty averaged 71 pounds. W. E. Amos sold twelve 650lb. steers, at \$30 each.

The buyers of lambs have a loss before them with the present condition of the markets. They engaged at 5 to 1-2 cts.

E. K. Thomas, of North Middletown, sold seventy-nine fat cattle for September 10 delivery at 6 cents—less \$2 00 per head.

The Record notes sales, by Thos. H. Briggs to G. M. D. Stoner, of ninety-five lambs, averaging 80-1-2 pounds at five cents.

M. G. Cowherd sold 20 lambs at \$3 30 per head. Jas. Moody sold 15 at \$3 25, and Mr. Vancleave 10 at \$3 30. J. W. Caselaine was the purchaser.

### How to Control a Flock.

Take a ewe lamb to the house and make a pet of it. Use nothing but kindness, and give it a name, teaching it to come at the call. Whenever the lamb obeys, give it something as a reward, such as a grain of corn, piece of bread, or anything that is acceptable, but never give it a blow. When the lamb is grown, place it in the flock, and you will need only to call that one sheep, when all the others will follow. As sheep follow their leader, the training of one is the training of all, and it is a saving of time and labor to do so.

### Sheep Notes.

The working of the wool growers' associations will be of additional benefit to the producers if they will make a study of marketing their wool, by concentrating in different centres the clips of the different states. The wool markets of the country can be strengthened materially by concert of action on the part of the producers.

Dogs made a raid on L. J. Williamson's sheep fold, near Curryville, on last Sunday week and killed twelve sheep outright and mangled about 25 others very badly, some of which will die. Five of the dogs were killed. Mr. Williamson filed a statement of his loss with Squire Rose and will try to get pay for his sheep out of the fund for that purpose.—Bowling Green, Mo., Times.

AGAINST FAST SHEARING.—Mr. J. W. Bamber, Ellsworth, Kan., this two years a sheep-shearer, protests in the Farmer of that State, against the recent offer of a special prize for "fast shearing." Here, as elsewhere, haste makes waste; quick work means some of the most valuable wool left on, and, what is of more consequence, the animals cruelly cut. "Best work done in a specified time would," he justly thinks, "be more appropriate."

WOOL FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY.—The N. E. Homestead says that the principal opportunity for wool farmers in New England is found out, not so much in raising nice wool as in raising fine breeds, and selling animals for breeding purposes. Vermont and New Hampshire have of late years been doing a flourishing business in raising bucks for the West and Texas. They sell all the way from \$25 up to \$100 or even \$400, with an occasional sale at still higher figures.

Charcoal is highly recommended as a preventive of disease in sheep, and in an English pamphlet the following recipe for its use appears: The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-five head of sheep or lambs; one-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one desert-spoonful for young calves.

The Wool Grower thus talks tariff to the Texas sheep men:

"The sheep raisers of the United States have taken the right course in placing their grievance prominently before the people, and their complaints have been made in the right spirit to be recognized. It is neither just nor politic, that the industry in which the largest number of people are engaged, should be discriminated against by the national legislature. The legitimate effect of the tariff change, and the additional and illegitimate bearing of the wool market consequent to it, is apparent to all who study the question. No excuse can be found for commencing tariff reform at the wrong end, nor will our legislators persist in routing the fine wool industry of the country. Sheep raisers are only fighting for their rights when they object to being singled out as the ones to suffer, while protection is the policy of the country as was shown by the passage of the late tariff law."

And yet again:

"To every flockmaster who has not sold his clip, who is able to hold it without inconvenience in money matters, or expense for storage, we should certainly advise to wait for a change. In the older States this is the rule pursued, as the prices now offered are considerably less than the reduction of the tariff would seem to require. The manufacturers say they can import the wools they want. It will be well to see if they can do so before making them a present of the wool."

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Ointment.

## The Apiary.

### Large Apiary.

Hon. Charles Parlane, who represents Pointe Coupee in the Legislature, devotes his leisure time to bee culture. He now has 300 colonies, after losing 40 to 60 in the bad winter of 1880-81. He made a \$4,000 honey crop in one year, and has sold \$25,000 worth of honey in all, although for a period of three years he obtained no honey, for some cause. In 1874, during the overflow, he extracted 100 lbs. of honey in three months, one colony that season giving him 38 gallons! This is the largest yield ever reported east of the Rocky Mountains. He has shipped to New Orleans, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and even Europe, but foreign shipments did not pay. His example has caused many others to commence bee culture, and thus added many thousands to the wealth of the parish.—La. Sugar Bee.

### Some Points on Swarming for New Beginners.

A queen hatches from the egg at fifteen days, or more properly from the cell. At four days old the egg hatches, three days in larva state and the cell is sealed; eight days after the young queen comes out. These are not the exact figures; there is some hours difference, cold and heat also affect the time. Seven days from the time the egg is laid the queen cell will be sealed over; generally the swarm will come out the day the cell is sealed, they may stay a day longer or come a day sooner. This is also governed by the weather. It is generally pretty safe to consider the cell seven days old when the swarm comes out, and that the young queen will hatch in eight days. The old queen goes with the first swarm. To be on the safe side the colony that has just swarmed should be examined six days after. Now a few points on the cells. The first or outside capping of the queen cells is almost pure wax, later the young queen spins her cocoon, making an inner capping. Now from 12 to 20 hours before the young queen is ready to emerge from the cell the bees will remove the outer capping of wax, and by this we are able to judge to within a few hours of when a young queen is likely to come out. Now if you wish to prevent anti-swarming examine the live six or seven days after they have cast the first swarm, and remove all the queen cells but one. If you want more increase take one more than half the frames in the hive where the queen cells are and place in a new hive and set in a new place. Why one more frame than half? Because all the bees that have a location at the old stand will stay there so we must take more of the brood to the new location; in making this division you will of course select two of the largest cells, one for each set off, and remove the others. If you want to strengthen this set off at once, give sufficient room and set the hive on a stand of some strong colony, moving the old hive to a new location, remembering all the time, colonies without a queen build only drone comb.

Nature has restricted the honey-bee, in her unreclaimed state, to the immediate vicinity of timber. In the decayed limbs and trunks of trees that have become hollow with age, she pursues her habitation and stores her food, which is gathered from the surrounding forest, and with a slight variation, in the following order, from the sources named below:

In March, from the maple, the hazel, and the white willow.

In April, from the gooseberry, the red bud, the cottonwood, the red and white elm, and the various kinds of oak, and the red willow, and wild-plum.

In May, from the wild cherry, and dogwood, and the hawthorn.

In June, from sumac, pollen and honey, and from basswood, an abundance of honey, generally.

In July the late kind of sumac furnishes pollen and honey.

In September, from aster and golden red a neat supply of pollen and honey are gathered.

## HALL'S

### Vegetable Sicilian

## HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the recovery of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully changes and improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and causes them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, and makes it a use a matter of economy.

### Buckingham's Dye

Will change the beard to natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

### WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

### IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

### A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

And yet again:

"To every flockmaster who has not sold his clip, who is able to hold it without inconvenience in money matters, or expense for storage, we should certainly advise to wait for a change. In the older States this is the rule pursued, as the prices now offered are considerably less than the reduction of the tariff would seem to require. The manufacturers say they can import the wools they want. It will be well to see if they can do so before making them a present of the wool."

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Ointment.

## POTATO BUG LONDON PURPLE

By the nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO., (Limited), P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water St., New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

### TO NURSERYMEN.

A Nurseryman with ten years' experience in all branches of the business, in one of the largest and oldest Nurseries in the South, desires to connect himself with an established house in the same line. Can control a large portion of the custom of his late firm, which has sold as high as \$25,000 in a season. Address, care of RURAL WORLD, DELTA.

### That Doughty Duchess.

#### Opposite Opinions About a Wonderful Woman—Her Thumb and Fingers.

"Crack nuts with her fingers? Why, you can't mean it!" cried a young lady graduate of the Normal College, in the utmost astonishment.

"But I do mean it," affirmed her big brother, who had taken several prizes in athletics, "and I reassert it; that Cymburge, wife of Duke Ernest, of Austria, could crack nuts with her fingers and drive nails into the wall with her thumb."

"What a monstrous woman!" said the young lady. "What a useful woman!" amended her big brother.

When a happy woman was mighty because she kept good hours, good habits and perfect digestion.

Mrs. Alice Strong, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes a different story about herself, but deserves credit for her frankness. She says: "For the past three years I have been subject to severe attacks of colic and cramps, and exhausting attacks of Diarrhoea. Weary of experimenting with medicines, I turned, without hope, to PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Three bottles cured me entirely. I have tried it also for other ailments with which women are often afflicted, and it far surpassed my expectations. I am happy to offer this testimony for the benefit of other women."

Ladies who are interested in Mrs. Strong's letter will please remark that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a mere essence of Ginger. It cures colic easily, but by virtue of other rare and powerful ingredients, it also masters all diseases of the stomach, such as flatulency, indigestion, Consumption, Scrofula, and all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. It is a vitalizer and stimulant, but not an intoxicant. Prices, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.



### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

### VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

#### In a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It freely. It removes excess, restores the system, and cures all ailments of the female system.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and lassitude, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 235 and 236 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY

### STANDARD WIND MILL

20 YEARS IN USE.

### GUARANTEED

Superior to any other make. 17 Sizes—1 to 40 H.P. Adopted by U.S. Gov. at forts and garrisons and by all leading R. R. Co's of this and other Countries.

Also, Celebrated I X L Feed Mill, which is Cheap, Effective and Durable. Send for Catalogue and Price List. Address, U. S. Wind Eng. & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill.

30 State where you saw this adv.

### 30 Days' Trial, Free.

We send free on 30 days trial, Dr. Dry's Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances to men suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Kindred Troubles. Also for Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated pamphlets free. Address, VOLTAGE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

### IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS!

Non Explosive Steam Engines, Best Railway and Lever Horse-Powers, Threshing Machines, Straw-Preserving Threshers, Labor's Disk and Best Spring Tooth Harrows, Eagle Sulky Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Feed Mills, Feed Steamers, etc., etc. WHEELER & MELICK CO., Albany, N. Y. Established 1830. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

### WANTER—Agents, both male and female,

for our new book—Daughters of America. It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2, worth \$5. FOSHIER & McMAHON, Cincinnati, O.

### EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free. AMERICAN MFG CO WYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

### WANTER—Agents, both male and female,

for our new book—Daughters of America. It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2, worth \$5. FOSHIER & McMAHON, Cincinnati, O.

### Sure cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours, free

to poor. Dr. Kruse, 244 Arsenal St., St. Louis.

### Northern Sugar Cane Manual

By PROF. WEBER & SCOVILL. Of Champaign, Ill. Sent free on application to GEO. S. SQUIER, Buffalo, N. Y.

### HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

### TURNIP SEED

NEW CROP READY IN JULY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. 179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

### Fishing Nets,

### FISHING TACKLE.

Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets always on hand. Send for Price List.

C. & F. CHENOT, No. 324 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### THE BAYLES

### SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

Make a Specialty of Growing Apple, Peach, Pear, (Dwarf and Standard), CHERRY AND PLUM TREES, Also Everblooming & H. P. Roses, And furnishing Nurserymen and Dealers at Lowest Rates. Correspondence solicited. S. M. BAYLES, South St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

### P. M. KIELY & CO.,

### Commission Merchants,

719 Broadway. - - St. Louis.



## Horticultural.

### Nurserymen's Meeting.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates at 2 o'clock, Norman J. Colman, President, in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. Smith, Secretary to the Mayor of the city of St. Louis, stating that on account of a misunderstanding as to the time he was to deliver an address of welcome to the association, he was unable to be present, which he deeply regretted.

The President then introduced Dr. J. H. McLean, member of Congress from the district in which the meeting was being held, who had been selected by the Seedsmen of St. Louis—he being engaged in that business—to deliver an address of welcome.

Dr. McLean said that he had been unexpectedly called upon to welcome them, but he did it cordially and sincerely, and hoped they would feel at home while tarrying in St. Louis.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Colman then delivered the annual address. He said:

Dr. McLean: In behalf of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, I beg to return to you the hearty thanks of the members of this Association, individually and collectively, for the warm welcome you have extended to them.

Fellow Members: It is customary for your presiding officer to offer some suggestions on the occasion of your annual reunions. I am pleased to see so large a number in attendance at this meeting. From year to year your annual convocations increase in interest, importance, and numbers. No stronger testimony is needed to show the value of such an organization than the fact, that, yearly, from the north and south, east and west, the Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen attend our annual conventions in still increasing numbers. We who have participated in the meetings, who have felt the cordial grasp of the hands of our brothers, no matter from what part of our common country they have come, we who have mingled together and formed acquaintances and friendships which will last while we live, we who have formed business relations of the most pleasant character do not need to be told of the great advantages of this National Association, the only one of the kind in the world—but there are others, not knowing their importance, that ought to be brought "into the fold," that would make excellent members, and still increase the usefulness of this Association.

The fact is, we are a great brotherhood, engaged in one of the most worthy occupations, that of multiplying God's choicest fruits, flowers and vegetables, and disseminating them broadcast over the land. "If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before should be called a public benefactor," should not those whose occupation it is to multiply the very best fruits and flowers of the earth by the thousand and million be called great public benefactors?

There is not a doubt that the standard of our occupation or profession has been greatly elevated by the formation and meetings of this association. As in every profession, there is now and then one to be found in our own, whose character is not what it ought to be; but this association, we hope and believe is, lessening the number yearly. Such men are surely to be found out, and a brand like that of Cain put upon them. Where Nurserymen from all parts of the country assemble, such men and their transactions, will surely be talked about and they know it. And such men will either quit the business or deal in an upright manner.

One of the objects of this association is to elevate the standard of our profession, to make it in all respects the equal of any other, whether it be in social and moral worth, or in intellectual attainments and ability. Our profession brings us in close communion with Nature. One who is brought up to nourish and cherish the delicious fruits and the beautiful flowers cannot well be a bad man. All the tendencies of our profession are to elevate us in the scale of manhood. There is nothing in our calling to bring us down, or degrade us, but everything to cause us to look upward even from Nature to Nature's God. Where fruits and blossoms abound, there is the home of love and refinement. And no profession calls for higher education and development. From the soil we cultivate, the proper understanding of which requires knowledge of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, etc., to the plants we propagate, multiply and develop into full form and beauty, calling for knowledge of botany, vegetable physiology, etc., there is a necessity of study, reflection and mind development, rarely to be found in other professions. And if those who are so anxious to belong to the so-called learned professions, now filled to repletion, their members, many of them, making hardly enough to keep soul and body together, would devote themselves to the culture of fruits and flowers and seeds, would lend the aid of their abilities to the planting of orchards and vineyards, to the development of beautiful landscapes, planted with the rarest ornamental trees and shrubs and beds of flowers, or even to the more general planting of kitchen and fruit gardens which should furnish the most delicious fruits and vegetables for the table of the rich and poor alike, they would do better for themselves, and better for humanity, than they possibly can by following a "learned" profession, so-called. No profession requires more learning than ours, none should be more respected, none is doing more good for the country or for humanity. We should be proud of our profession, jealous of its good name, constantly cultivating that *esprit du corps* which is a distinguishing feature of many other similar callings.

There is one matter which I feel I should not perform my duty as your President, if I did not call your attention to, and that has reference to tree agents, Nurserymen are but following the example set them by merchants, manufacturers and others who have stock to sell, by employing traveling agents. The employment of salesmen has become so common that but few mercantile, manu-

facturing or tree-propagating establishments could survive without them. That tree agents have done much good, as well as harm, cannot be doubted. They have induced hundreds and thousands to buy and plant trees who would not have done it, had it not been for the persuasion of the tree peddler. They are a sort of necessary evil, and, as they cannot be dispensed with, they should be regulated. They have brought great disgrace upon their calling by some of their transactions. That there are just as honest men in this calling as in any other, no one doubts; but for the dishonest man this calling has great advantages for making money. It is to regulate the business so as to keep dishonest men under proper restraint that I lay this matter before you. Just as long as this class of men are allowed to buy stock, and have it heeled in for them on your own grounds, with the privilege to label it as they please, or as their cupidity may suggest, so long will a stigma be brought upon our occupation. Nurserymen who care for their reputation should have trusted men of their own to do the labelling for their agents. They cannot protect themselves, or save or establish a respectable reputation, without, and some action should be taken by this body, by all its members, to have a uniform rule of dealing with tree agents. The practice of tree agents exhibiting overdrawn pictures of fruit, or fruit shown in magnifying glass bottles, is a pernicious one, and ought to be frowned upon and discouraged.

Nurserymen cannot afford to practice deception, nor can they afford to permit their agents, nor those who buy from them to sell to others to practice anything but fair and square dealing. Good fruits, trees, plants, and flowers have enough virtues in and of themselves to command purchasers, and there is no necessity of overdrawn pictures. The question of transportation is an important one. The action taken by railroad companies in making a discrimination against Nursery Stock is wrong, and cannot be reconciled by any principles of commercial equality or justice. Railroads are common carriers. They are granted certain privileges by the public, and they should treat that public alike. Upon what principle they will take the goods of the merchant or the grocer, and transport them from line to line, and from the extreme portion of one section of the country to another section a thousand miles distant, and not think of requiring freight to be paid in advance, and then refuse to take the goods of the Nurseryman without such prepayment, we cannot understand. Or, if one railroad company will take such goods to the end of its line, the connecting lines refuse to take the goods of the Nurseryman, who perhaps is hundreds of miles distant, and knows nothing of the refusal, and thus the goods are allowed to perish, while the merchant's goods are not perishable, but taken on to their destination without a quibble, we ask is this right? We ask if such railroad company is performing its duty as a common carrier? We do not believe it is right. We think any company so refusing would be liable for all damages, and we hope a case like this may be carried to the highest court to see whether a railroad company has a right to make any such discrimination against the goods of a Nurseryman. Millions upon millions of dollars worth of trees, plants and shrubs are freighted to all parts of the country annually. Railroads draw large freightage from Nursery products and ought to treat Nurserymen with more justice. I would suggest the selection of some suitable man to appear before the general freight agents' conventions from year to year, if necessary, till this unjust discrimination is removed. It is said what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and until we throw this responsibility upon one person—perhaps a lawyer with compensation—we shall not have this wrong corrected.

In conclusion, fellow members, permit me to congratulate you upon the improved prospects of our trade. The country is generally prosperous. The value of fruits, trees, shrubs, plants and flowers is becoming yearly more and more appreciated. The evils of over-production, by a class of adventurers, has corrected itself, and no business is now on a better basis if properly conducted. The wants of the American people are ever growing, and I bid you God-speed in the good work in which you are engaged, and endeavor you not to rest from your labors till smiling orchards, vineyards, lawns, flower and fruit and vegetable gardens bless our entire land.

The following committee on order of business was then appointed by the chair: W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio; J. M. Jordan, St. Louis; J. H. York, Fort Scott, Kas.; A. W. Webster, Nashville, Tenn.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to receive and report upon all exhibits brought before the association. Messrs. Willard of New York, Hoover of Ohio and Hubbard of New York were appointed said committee.

**STOCKS OF FRUIT TREES AND VINES.**

Reports of the condition of the fruit crop and stocks being declared in order. Mr. Willard, of New York, reported that the stock of cherries, and everything but peaches, was scarce.

Mr. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.—Stock of grapevines abundant; no oversupply except on 2-year-old stock; stock backward, but doing well.

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—A falling off in planting pears, occasioned by the great surplus, but there was no doubt the supply would equal the demand.

W. A. Smith, New Carlisle, O.—Abundance of pears. Other supply about equal to the demand.

D. E. Peters, Osborn, O.—A surplus of apples, pears and cherries.

N. Ohmer, Dayton, O.—Large stock of grapes and other small fruits.

Isaac Freeman, Rex, O.—Concurred in Wm. H. Hunt's report.

Wm. H. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.—An ample supply of reports.

A. L. Small, Kankakee, Ill.—Made a specialty of plum trees, reported the fruit doing well.

Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md.—Has about the usual stock.

Mr. Albaugh, Miamisburg, O.—Growing some standard pears; plenty of peaches and good supply of cherries and plums. There was also a fair supply of small fruit and apples for the trade.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.—Apple, peach and plum unchanged; cherries and pears less than last year and a small stock of evergreens.

Mr. Freeman, Knightstown, Ind.—Eastern Indiana short on most all nursery stock.

Mr. Phenix, Bloomington, Ill.—A

strong growth of cherries; light stock of peaches; heavy stock of plums; grapes hurt by frost and not so plentiful as last year.

Mr. Manning, Reading, Mass.—The supply of evergreens, especially of the larger sizes, quite short, and the supply of fruit trees is short.

Mr. Little, Rochester, N. Y.—Supply of peach trees short; cherries scarce; pear trees were not plentiful.

Mr. Thomas, Westchester, Pa.—No great surplus in Pennsylvania, and all the stock will be absorbed in regular trade.

B. H. Hance, Red Bank, N. J.—Apple stock less than usual, and peach trees increased with no surplus of other nursery stock.

Mr. Hoover, Dayton, O.—An increase of cherries for sale; more apples, and, as a general thing, rather a larger amount than last year. The outlook is very encouraging.

George W. Campbell, Delaware, O.—Grape-vines and fruit exceedingly promising.

Mr. Brown, Grandt, O.—A surplus of mulberries and a good supply of general nursery stock for the fall.

Mr. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.—There will be a surplus of peaches, but nothing else in excess.

Mr. Augustine, Normal, Ill.—Are well supplied with apples, peaches and plums. No pears; cherries in light supply; apple seedlings scarce and mulberries in good supply.

Mr. Cottle, Illinois.—Evergreens only about enough for needs. The general supply of nursery stock will be short, owing to severe frosts.

J. C. Plumb, Milton, Wis.—No large nursery stock in the State. Do not need much, and what is required is raised. Not one-tenth grown to fill orders.

Mr. A. W. Webster, of Nashville, Tenn., read a paper on the "Value of Associated Effort."

#### Second Day.

The members were called to order at 10 A. M. An essay by Peter Henderson, of New York, was read on the "Formation and Renovation of Lawns," which will be published hereafter. An essay by Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, was also read. It was published in the *RURAL WORLD*, of last week.

The following resolution was introduced by Mayor Pearson, of Fort Scott, Kas., a member of the Association, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The raising, shipping and planting of nursery stock, forest trees and plants have become a very important branch of industry, and one which, while profitable to the planter, is generally conceded to exercise great influence upon our climate for the growth of grains and other cereals, thus enhancing in two ways the material interests of the country; and

Whereas, Great loss is incurred by the shipment of live trees and plants unaccompanied by persons to attend to their rapid transit and safe transfer at terminal points of railroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That live trees and plants be practically live stock to as great a degree as cattle and hogs, and in our opinion should be granted the same privileges of

HAVING A MAN ACCOMPANY THEM when shipped in car-lots as other live stock; that we earnestly call the attention of the officials of the railways in this country to this matter, and trust that these great arteries of commerce, whose prosperity depends wholly upon that of the country tributary to their lines, will acknowledge the justice of our claim and adopt a general policy of passes to men in charge of cars of nursery stock to the same extent as granted to shippers of other live stock.

Printed copies of the resolutions are to be addressed to all railroad managers. The chair appointed the following as a committee on resolutions: Green of Rochester; Albaugh of Ohio; Emery of Minnesota; Jordan of St. Louis, and Watrous of Iowa.

At eleven o'clock the convention adjourned and marched in a body to the Merchants' Exchange.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the members of the association entered carriages, forty-two vehicles being necessary to accommodate them. The party was in charge of Mr. Scott, who piloted them to Shaw's botanical garden, where by a pre-arrangement the occasion was to be celebrated by an event of more than ordinary interest—the unveiling of the marble busts of the distinguished botanists, Linnaeus, Nuttall and Gray. The weather, which,

HAD BEEN RATHER THREATENING over head in the morning, proved to be as fine as could be desired. The party were driven through Lafayette park, past the statues of Benton and Houdon's Washington, and about 1:30 p. m. the procession of carriages reached the east or main entrance of Tower Grove park.

At the grand entrance Mr. Henry Shaw met the company in a carriage, accompanied by Mr. D. H. MacAdam. Mr. Shaw's carriage led the way through the park, pausing a moment in front of Shakespeare's statue, Humboldt's statue and other objects of interest.

The visitors expressed great delight at the variety of the trees and the beauty of the foliage, which, at this season, presents its most charming aspect. Thence the company went to the botanical gardens, passing through the north gate of the park.

Mr. Shaw, who had sprained his ankle the evening before and was unable to walk but slowly, escorted the visitors through the gardens. Mr. David F. Kaime and Mr. George L. Barnett joined the party here with other personal friends of Mr. Shaw. At the new plant house the party stopped about thirty minutes. This beautiful structure stands at the north end of the gardens. Mr. Barnett was the architect. It is one hundred feet long, and is constructed of brick, iron and glass. It is a fine specimen of architecture, and the design was

ADMIRED BY ALL PRESENT.

Over the centre is placed the bust of Charles Linnaeus, the illustrious Swedish naturalist and botanist, and the two corner pillars are crowned with the busts of Thomas Nuttall, the eminent American naturalist, on the right of Linnaeus, and of Prof. Asa Gray, whose name is identified with botanical science in this country, on the left. These busts, which up to the time of the arrival of the party were concealed from view, at a given signal were unveiled by Mr. Shaw, to the surprise and delight of the spectators.

Mr. Shaw made the following brief address: GENTLEMEN—I greet you, and welcome the horticulturists and florists of

America to the Missouri Botanical Gardens. On this occasion of your visit, in the briefest possible way, I take the pleasure of inaugurating the unveiling of this newly erected plant-house. In the center is Linnaeus, the great reformer of the natural sciences, called by his contemporaries the "Prince of Nature." On his right, the bust of Thos. Nuttall, designated the "father of Western American botany," by our learned friend, Dr. George Engelman. To the left, or east side, is that of Dr. Asa Gray, well known to you all as a bright ornament to American science. These men are and have been shining lights as naturalists in describing and classifying the numerous and various objects of the vegetable kingdom. These monuments are durable mementoes of our esteem and respect for illustrious men, whose names are indelibly connected with the plants and trees that beautify the face of nature, and thus their names will be handed down to future ages and be known as long as science and civilization exist among men.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shaw's address, Col. Norman J. Colman, president of the association, was called upon for an address. He said he presumed he was called upon because he had the honor to be the president of the association, which was so highly honored by the ceremonies of unveiling the busts of the three great lights in botany in their presence. In behalf of the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, he returned the most hearty thanks to Mr. Shaw for the honor he had done them. The members of this association were here in a body to pay their respects to the proprietor of these grounds for the great work he had done in behalf of horticulture. Mr. Shaw's name was known not only throughout America, but throughout Europe, for what he had

DONE IN BEHALF OF BOTANY.

For nearly half a century his thoughts by day and his dreams by night had been upon the work in which he is engaged. Although possessing the most ample means to gratify his tastes for travel, he had confined himself at home, devoting himself to the perfecting of these grounds and the magnificent park (Tower Grove) through which the company had just passed. His means had been freely and wisely spent in procuring the rarest plants from distant lands. He had left a living monument behind him when he crossed the great river which would cause his name to be remembered with love and affection by every lover of the true and the beautiful to the latest ages. And we of St. Louis, who enjoy so much of his beneficence, who almost daily come to visit the beautiful landscapes and the rare trees and flowers, which are to be seen in the parks and gardens over which his genius presides, have great cause for rejoicing that such a man as Henry Shaw was born, that he cast his lot with us and has enabled us to see so much of beauty and loveliness as we do whenever we come near his grounds. May his days be lengthened that he, too, may enjoy the pleasure which his beautiful trees, shrubs, plants and flowers afford him. Mr. Shaw has proved himself to be a great public benefactor and the great horticultural world will long remember the work he has done for horticulture.

Mr. N. H. Albaugh of Tadmor, Ohio, ex-president of the association, was next called upon, and made also

A HAPPY RESPONSE.

He said the surroundings were of a character which impressed the present company as florists, botanists, and nurserymen with the very highest ideas of the beauty and utility of their pursuits.

The hours they will have spent in these beautiful gardens will be such as to make an era in the life of each one of them, and to their venerable host they felt indebted in a degree beyond his ability of expression.

Dr. J. H. McLean was also called upon, and said he could only reiterate the thanks of the society of which he was a member. He was certain that no body of men could be more appreciated than the society now present.

Mr. MacAdam, by request of Mr. Shaw, a call for the latter, responded warmly, thanking the members of the association for their good wishes, and the hearty appreciation they manifested of the surroundings and the interesting event which they had just witnessed. Such encomiums of his life-work in behalf of botanical science, as had been expressed by the gentlemen of the association, were warmly appreciated by Mr. Shaw, and he returned his most sincere thanks.

Each member of the society was then presented with a pamphlet, written by Mr. Henry Shaw, containing sketches of the lives of Linnaeus, Nuttall and Gray, the unveiling of whose marble busts had just been accomplished. The frontispiece consisted of a beautiful engraving from an ambrotype of the front of the new plant house. The little book will be retained as

A PRECIOUS MEMENTO OF THE VISIT.

After these proceedings at the plant house the party were invited to repair to Mr. Shaw's mansion, and on the way they took a leisurely stroll along the winding avenues leading to the dwelling. The immense varieties of plants never looked in finer condition. The lawns and shrubbery presented all the shades of deep dark green, and the play of color was diffused over the dusky and snowed verdure, with their soft reflexes blending together, which neither poetry nor painting can pretend to imitate.

There are seen plants from all climes, so varied and adapted to the winds, to the seasons, to the hours of the day, that if Linnaeus were alive and roaming in this garden, it would be true, as has been said of him, that by means of these plants he could construct almanacs and time pieces.

Arrived at the mansion the visitors were requested to register their names, and most of them were personally introduced to Mr. Shaw. There were some old veterans in the nursery business present.

One of these, Mr. S. S. Jackson, was born in Philadelphia eighty years ago, and he informed Mr. Shaw that he came to Cincinnati in 1813, seventy years ago.

"Why," said Mr. Shaw, "that is longer ago than I was there. I was in Ohio sixty-five years ago." Mr. Jackson said he was in the nursery business in 1836. He was well acquainted in their day with Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Mr. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Trollope, who kept the bazaar at Cincinnati, and wrote up the domestic manners of the Americans.

Mr. J. A. Pettigill, another veteran nurseryman of Bunker Hill, Ill., started

a nursery in that place in the spring of 1839. He came from New Hampshire and had the sword worn by his grandfather in the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark. His grandfather came from Salisbury, N. H., and he was a lieutenant in the company of which Daniel Webster's father was captain at the battle of Bennington. The visitors were treated to refreshments, wine and cakes being handed round, and all were

MADE TO FEEL AT HOME.

Miss Edom contributing her share to the work of making matters pass off pleasantly. Before separating, Col. Colman said, as president of the association, he would propose the health of Mr. Shaw, which was drunk standing. Col. Colman then called on Mr. George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, to respond, which gentleman did in a very graceful manner. He said that Mr. Shaw appeared to be giving his life for the benefit of mankind and hoped he would live long to enjoy the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Further tarry at the mansion was cut short by the announcement that the carriages were waiting, and about half-past four the excursionists left the park. They were driven through Forest park, past the statue of Hon. Edward Bates and along the various avenues of the park, which was clothed in dark green, with the foliage, flowers and walks showing at their best. From Forest Park they drove out Union avenue and Page avenue, passing the race-track, thence down Taylor avenue to the Fair grounds, where an hour was spent in looking at the animals and enjoying the hospitalities of the directors of the Fair association at the House of Public Comfort. Mr. Wade, the new secretary of the Fair Grounds association, was present and made things pleasant.

The party were then driven to the Laclede hotel and visited the People's Theatre at night on invitation.

Ladies can obtain a package of Silk Waste, convenient in making "Crazy Quilts," etc., etc., by sending their address and a three-cent stamp to Browning & Coyle, 521 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

**New Life** is given by using Brown's IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used BROWN'S IRON BITTERS for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.**

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. An ordinary cough or cold, resulting, perhaps, from a trifling and unconscious exposure, is often the beginning of a serious ailment. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral has well proved its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured. "In 1871 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed nights after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the necessary rest for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HOMACE FAIRBANKS, Rockingham, N. H., July 15, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and cures we have ever tried." J. J. CARR, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL." JOSEPH WALDEN, Rockingham, N. H., April 5, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs has ever been known to be cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

**COOK'S EVAPORATOR:** For making Apple Jelly, Sorghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar. Circulars sent free. WHITENACK, BORDINE & CO., Tecumseh, Mich.

**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Sample worth \$5. Address S. S. & Co., Portland, Me.

## DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc. The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

**DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.** A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Face; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating impurities in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases. Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally. J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA. Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

**Home Items.** "All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can get hop bitters, that never fails."

"The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good."

"Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, Kidney trouble, or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters."

"My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people."—Methodist Clergyman.

"Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best family medicine on earth."

"Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive."

"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."

"Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear rheumatism."

"Ice water rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught."

"The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters."

**\$50 IN GOLD! THREE REWARDS**

We will pay \$25.00 in Gold to the person sending us the largest list of words that can be spelled by using any of the fifteen letters found in the words "COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.," which appear upon our mammoth engraving "An Australian Scene."

For the second largest list, \$15.00 in Gold. For the third largest list, \$10.00 in Gold. The contest will close August 1st, 1883. If a tie occurs in the lists which entitles the senders to any one of the three rewards, that reward will be equitably divided.

The Australian Scene is in colors (size 28 x 40 inches)—nearly 2½ feet wide and over 3 feet long, and shows the manner of traveling in that country with *Ostriches* as a motor. Those who compete for these rewards must send us thirty cents in silver or stamps, when this list, work of art will be sent by mail, neatly packed in a strong tube. The engraving is worth far more than this nominal sum, but we desire to keep a record of those who compete for the prizes and also wish to know of those who desire to know of us.

When writing for the engraving and sending your list of words ask for

Circular of Easy Riding AUTOMATIC SPRING SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON.

(END VIEW OF SPRINGS.) These springs "automatically" adjust themselves to the weight imposed upon them. They have the soft, flexible motion of a long spring and weigh one-third less.

They use the lightest flexible springs, to their carrying capacity, ever produced for side-bar wagons. See list of weight and capacity in Circular. They are manufactured from the finest crucible steel.

**Columbus Buggy Co.,** MANUFACTURERS OF Strictly First-Class Buggies Only, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Branch House: Kansas City, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind.

**THE BATCHELLER Barrel Churn:** THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter Workers



## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

## NOTICE.

No more three-cent postage stamps will be taken in payment for subscriptions. The new postal law goes into effect July first, when two-cent postage stamps will take the place of three-cent stamps, and we do not want a stock of three-cent stamps left on our hands.

READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE crop of bluegrass seed in Bourbon county is now ripe and being gathered. The Kentucky says the crop is a light one.

SILK culture may prove profitable in this country, but the profit will be to those who buy the cocoons, rather than to those who raise them.

WE are indebted to J. G. Souers & Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill., for a patent mole trap. We think it is a good thing. Send for a circular giving description to above address.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says that whenever we sell hay we begin to sell the fertility of our farms, and must replace the lost elements by fertilizers from beyond the limits of the farm.

SUBSCRIBERS who see June 83 after their names, on the labels, attached to their papers, will know their time paid for the RURAL WORLD has expired, and to obtain a continuation of its visits, they must renew.

THE apple and peach crop throughout the West is very light this year. The peach crop is almost a complete failure. The plum crop is also very light. Next year will probably be the big fruit crop of this decade.

THE farmers of Middle Tennessee met at Nashville and organized a Farmers' Association, with Col. B. F. Cockrell as chairman, and Jno. M. Thompson, Secretary. A State Farmers' Convention is called for September 11.

Where land is covered with weeds it seldom or never pays to let them grow for the purpose of plowing under as green manure. Almost all weeds are robbers of fertility, and only help the soil by being turned to decay at as early a stage as possible.

THE export trade in fresh beef is reaching unusual proportions this season. Up to May 31, this year, 63,878,970 pounds, valued at \$6,539,669, had been exported, while during the corresponding period of 1882 but 36,253,495 pounds, valued at \$3,454,140, were exported.

IN June there may be planted bush beans, Lima beans, cranberry pole beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, early cabbage, carrots, early cauliflower, sweet-corn, cress, cucumbers, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, melons, nasturtium, okra, early peas, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, salsify, spinach, squash, and the seeds of various herbs.

M. LEMING, ESQ., of Alto Pass, Ill., a leading fruit grower of that section, has been shipping to the St. Louis market the past week, commencing about the 26th of June, a very fine early peach which he calls the Waterloo. It has sold higher than anything else offered during that time, bringing \$2.00 a box. Mr. Leming regards it the most valuable of all the early varieties.

WESTERN Michigan will attack cattle shows in the East this fall with an advertising car. The plan is to put specimens of grain, fruit, pumpkins, ores and other products in the car to show the vegetable and mineral richness of the region, take a professor or two from the agricultural college to give the thing tone, and visit as many fairs as possible in New England and the Middle States.

THUS far this season the exports of butter show an immense increase over those of a corresponding period last year, while those of cheese exhibit a marked decrease. For the five months ending May 31, 1883, 6,323,046 pounds of butter and 15,138,467 pounds of cheese were exported. During the same time in 1882, the exports of butter were 2,473,477 pounds, and of cheese 25,080,438 pounds.

THE exports of breadstuffs from this country continue large for the season of the year, and, in fact, are more than

three times greater than at the corresponding time last year. The total exports of wheat and corn from the seven Atlantic ports in the week ending June 9 were equal to 2,572,225 bushels, against an aggregate of only 779,335 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

OUR next issue will contain an exhaustive and valuable report upon Milan county, Texas, written by Mr. H. M. Hook, editor and manager of our Immigration Department, which we commend to the careful perusal of the immigrant classes, and those of our readers contemplating investment in Texas lands. Mr. Hook's reports have invariably been found correct, and faithful pictures of the counties he has reported upon, and this will be found equally so.

THE weather the past week has been decidedly hot. It has also been dry, and the harvesting has been pushed early and late. Wheat is mostly cut and shocked in the latitude of St. Louis, and it is said promises to yield heavily for the amount of straw. Of course the hot weather is what is needed for corn and sorghum. These crops are pretty full of weeds and the weeds must be cleaned out if large yields are expected. Thorough culture is requisite at this season for good corn and sorghum crops.

How the hearts of the workmen of this country must swell with gratitude, says the Nashville, Ills., Democrat, when they reflect on the tender regard that the late congress had for their wants. The law which this kind-hearted congress passed, relieving workmen of the onerous burden of stamping their bank checks, goes into effect next week. Congress must have overlooked the tariff tax on blankets, salt and other necessities of life, otherwise, no doubt, these would have been taken off instead of the bank check tax.

DURING the last seven months statistics show that while there has been a decrease in the exports of bacon, of lard and of pork, compared with the corresponding period of last year, yet there has been an actual increase in exports of ham. A decrease of 43,110,000 pounds is shown in the exports of bacon, of 15,377,000 pounds in lard and of 7,390,000 pounds in pork, while for the seven months' period of 1883 there was an increase in the export of ham of 12,966,000 pounds. This is interesting in connection with the action of certain European governments against American pork products.

ONE great difficulty in the way of the success of agricultural schools in the United States lies in the fact that our people do not make use of the primary schools as auxiliaries—as feeders—to them. Instruction in the elements of agricultural education should begin in the common schools of this country, especially in those where farmers' sons and daughters make up the bulk of attendance. This is being done in France and other European countries. The result is entirely satisfactory. Youth of both sexes can, in these schools, be instructed in botany, in the practical culture of trees, shrubs and flowers; in grafting, budding, hybridizing, seed selection, and a score of other things that will amuse and instruct them, and at the same time beget a love for rural pursuits, and a desire for higher instruction in the science and art of agriculture, horticulture, stock, breeding, etc. Public sentiment needs arousing in this direction.

THE report of the analytical chemist of the Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analyses of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says: "It is apparent, then, that in most cases the time of bloom, or thereabout, is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons: The amount of water has diminished and the shrinkage will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be the largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point, fiber will not be so excessive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fiber is less and albumen is a little larger, and the nutritive ratio will be more normal." The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fiber, destroying the digestibility of the nutrients and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut."

## PROF. BLACKWELL'S SPEECH.

At the Alumni Re-union held in the Library Hall of the State University, on the evening of June 6th, 1883, J. S. Blackwell, A. M., Ph. D., professor of Hebrew and Semitic literature and Modern Languages, in response to the sentiment "The President of the Board of Curators," spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I feel that the world is growing. It is growing in that which best exalts the race; in the spirit of unselfishness; in generous reproval of the meanness of those who in past time stoned their prophets, poisoned their sages, and crucified their benefactors; men who were too short-sighted to perceive what a poor sagacity might have fore-known: a swift repentance on the morrow, and a

deification of that which was yesterday abhorred. It is not the lessons of history alone which have wrought more of steadiness in the fickle affections of men, nor is it alone the persuasive influence of religious culture which has stolen like a blessing into the human heart. It is mostly the enlightenment of the people. The cry of every conscientiously-deserving human soul, that has suffered the anguish of misapprehension and neglect might well be, in speaking of the thoughtless workers of its undoing, that "they know not what they do." It is pleasant, therefore, to-night to realize that the hand which we recognize with grateful acknowledgments has been itself the scatterer of the beams of light which our Alumni have gathered up, and that we can exhibit practically the beneficent influences of education in reflecting while we have here the presence in the flesh of the founder of the institution, the kindred rays of gratitude, reverence and love.

We would honor James S. Rollins for the magnificent faith which he entertained of this people when he bent the sturdy shoulder of an apostle of education to the arduous task of drawing the people of Missouri to that station of progress which he occupied, when forty years ago he lived far ahead of his age in the prophetic realities of this moment. We would honor him for his large, constant and cheerful nature, as evidenced in the Roman fortitude which never despaired of ultimate success while carrying forward the interests of the sacred trust, when he argued and disputed with foes, when he won friends, when he defeated duplicity and rewarded faithfulness, when he brought to every struggle the quick and facile fence, the surprising parry, the formidable thrust, or the shivering thunder-stroke of an alert, nimble and full panoplied mind. We would honor him as a man who brings to this generation, which else would have no adequate conception of the giants of other days, the vigor of an oratorical power which breathed in fullest strength in Henry Clay, whose displays are not like the tinsel and glitter of our pinchebeck rhetoric, but in the uncreated, swift, fierce and resistless torrent that sweeps in volcanic fire from the hot passions of the heart. We honor him as the incarnate type of Missouri's best thought, the model of its noblest manhood, the representative of its highest refinement, as the present initial force, which first operating in the founding of the University, gathers increment to infinity, from the trained power of his graduates, and from the multiplied helps of prospering years; and finally we honor him for his brave friendship in the worthy cause of education, and assure him that not his political career, honorable as it is, nor his domestic virtues, and fine personal qualities, which bring him close to the hearts of those who love him, not the quiet triumphs and rewards of civic life will build his name down to posterity, but the noble pile which here shall stand, will be the crowning monument to an ambition truly Jeffersonian; and the genius of Higher Education reaching forth into the history of Missouri will hold up to its youth forever, as trophies plucked for immortality, the name and the honors of James Sidney Rollins.

## RED OR MEDITERRANEAN WHEATS.

The red wheats are becoming more in demand each succeeding year, owing to the new process for making flour by means of rollers. There are two distinct varieties; the Lancaster or bearded, and chaffed wheat, and the velvet chaffed or Early Michigan; both of the above named wheats are also called by other names in different provinces.

There is also a smooth red chaffed wheat which was extensively distributed by the agricultural department at Washington City under the name of red Tappanhook and called by some parties Hickman Red, which is of a glutinous nature and grinds like the true red wheat.

These wheats are superior to the Amber wheats in this that the flour from them makes a sweeter and stronger bread than the light starchy Amber wheat, and the flour sells along side of the famous Spring wheat flour of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

The red wheats are also good yielders to the farmer and more reliance can be placed in the crops than those of the Amber wheats.

The objection that the bearded variety is troublesome to bind is now avoided by cutting the crop with self-binding machines, and another objection that they scatter in harvesting, or that they sprout easily, could probably be overcome by more care on the part of farmers. These all will be found advertised in this issue by Charles E. Prunty, of St. Louis.

## The Cattle Yard.

## Coming Sales.

July 23.—The Hamiltons, Lexington, Ky.  
July 24.—Estill and Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.  
July 25.—J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros., Winchester, Ky.  
July 26.—B. A. and J. T. Tracy, and W. D. Thompson, Winchester, Ky.  
July 27.—Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky.  
Oct. 17.—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.  
Oct. 24.—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

## Summer Series Kentucky Shorthorn Sales.

This series of five sales advertised in the RURAL WORLD of last week, will commence on the 23d of July, by the Hamiltons at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and be continued on each consecutive day until the 27th, the series being so arranged that those who attend the first may if they wish attend them all. Breeders of shorthorn cattle and those who contemplate doing so will gather all the information necessary, by referring to the fifth page of last week's RURAL WORLD. It will be an important series of sales and ought to receive the attention of all interested.

Laddonia, Audrain Co., Mo., is to have stock sales every 3rd Saturday in each month. We are glad to note this evidence of enterprise in our plucky little neighbor.

## The Chicago Sales.

The series of sales advertised by Kentucky breeders for some weeks past in the RURAL WORLD, came off last week at Dexter Park, Chicago. The weather on Wednesday and Thursday was both wet and cold, and but for the fact that Eastman's tent had been provided, both buyers and other visitors would have had a miserable time indeed. On Friday it cleared off, and the sun shone bright and clear throughout the day.

The attendance was good throughout, and the bidding spirited. From Missouri there were present:—Theodore Bates, of Bates City, G. L. Chrisman, John T. Smith and H. M. Valle, of Independence, all of whom were bidders, and the first three purchasers at one or more of the sales. There was quite a large attendance from Kentucky, Illinois, and Iowa; and while the two highest priced animals were bought for Canada, the majority of the best were again returned to Kentucky.

The series commenced on Wednesday, when

THE HAMILTONS offered a catalogue of 50 head. Six of these were out of condition and withdrawn, and one old cow, fit only for the butcher, sold as beef, value \$70, which had a tendency to reduce the average of the prices, which was, with this cow included, \$475.30. Among the most notable sales were those of two pure Barringtons that brought respectively \$4,000 and \$4,025. While it was the opinion of the owners of these excellent members of this famous family of cattle would bring at least \$5,000 each, they declare themselves as well satisfied with the sale. The animals were distributed as follows: 14 to Kentucky, for \$4,455, 14 to Illinois for \$3,340, 3 to Missouri for \$1,625, 3 to Canada for \$8310, 6 to Iowa for \$985, one to Kansas, and Wyoming for \$400, and \$800 and two to Michigan for \$570, showing an aggregate for 44 head of \$20,965.

The animals that were purchased for Missouri were:—No. 6—Cream Caramel 2nd, red and white; bred by W. C. Goodloe; calved Jan. 3, 1882; sold to John T. Smith, Independence, Mo., at \$125.

No. 27—Kirklevington Geneva, roan; calved Aug. 4, 1879; bred at Flat Creek; sold to G. L. Chrisman, Independence, Mo., at \$280.

No. 28—Kirklevington Barrington, roan; calved Sept. 15, 1882; bred at Flat Creek; sold to G. L. Chrisman at \$900.

## Second Day.

WILLIAMS and HAMILTON. These gentlemen are by no means unknown in Kentucky, though we believe this is their first public sale. The firm consists of U. S. Senator General John S. Williams and his stepson, Col. A. W. Hamilton, and their herd is at Longwood, a few miles from Mount Sterling, Kentucky. For a number of years past, they have been known by those who have been careful to note shorthorn sales, as the purchasers of the cream of the animals offered at public sales in Kentucky. They have, moreover, been very careful to have the individual, and very sure to get the pedigree, too.

Their sale was an excellent one, as will be seen by the synopsis given below, and the average among the best that will be made this season. Colonel J. W. Williams, opening address, took occasion to make a few pointed remarks emphasizing the rapid strides that the live stock industry has taken within a very short time, and wound up in a fine eulogy of Senator Williams as the chief advocate for this special industry in the halls of Congress, describing that gentleman as the only man in the United States Senate who is a breeder of shorthorn cattle, and referred to expressions of gratitude from breeders at Springfield, Ill., for the interest that Senator Williams had manifested in quarantine and other protective measures that have been taken by the government in the cattle interest of the country. Although the weather was very miserable, the attendance was good, and was composed chiefly of the richest class of breeders. Their catalogue represented 50 head, three were withdrawn as out of condition, forty-seven were sold. Of these 16 were purchased for \$10,000; 14 for \$4,395; 8 for Illinois at \$4,090; 7 for Michigan at \$2,465; 7 for Missouri at \$2,410; 3 for Kentucky at \$2,500; two for Indiana at \$755; one Iowa, \$250, and one Nebraska, \$310, making an aggregate of \$18,435, and an average of \$392.20.

The animals from this sale coming to Missouri are:

No. 6—Rose of Longwood, red; calved June 19, 1880; bred at Longwood; sold to J. T. Smith, Independence, Mo., at \$400.  
No. 20—Belle, red; calved July 30, 1876; bred at Flat Creek; sold to Theodore Bates, Bates City, Mo., at \$305.  
No. 21—Belle Barrington 3rd, roan; calved April 1, 1877; bred at Flat Creek; sold to Theo. Bates at \$305.  
No. 22—Belle Barrington Bates, roan; calved Sept. 15, 1880; bred at Longwood; sold to Theo. Bates at \$280.

No. 25—La Belle Rose and b. c., red; calved April 3, 1873; bred at Flat Creek; sold to J. V. Latent, Skidmore, Mo., at \$510.  
No. 26—La Belle Sharon, red; calved Jan. 5, 1881; bred at Longwood; sold to Theo. Bates at \$370.  
No. 29—Kate Townley 2d, red; calved Nov. 16, 1877; bred by R. P. Scobee; sold to John T. Smith at \$240.

The highest priced animals were:  
No. 9—Peach Blossom 12th, cherry red; calved March 9, 1881; bred at Sideview; sold to Clayton Howell, Mt. Sterling, Ky., at \$1,400.

No. 10—Fifth Duchess of Kingscote, red; calved April 3, 1881; bred at Flat Creek; sold to Colgate & Co., Defiance, O., at \$1,025.

No. 11—Kirklevington Lady of Oxford 3d, red; calved May 20, 1881; bred at Flat Creek; sold to C. H. Andrews Youngstown, O., at \$1,000.

No. 12—Kirklevington's Geneva 3d, roan; calved Sept. 1, 1881; bred at Flat Creek; sold to J. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky., at \$500.

No. 32—Mary Valvolia, and c. e., red; calved June 7, 1877; bred by W. C. Vanmeter; sold to W. F. Gordon, New London, Ind., at \$700.

Of the 47 sold, 14 were males which made an average of \$292.

## Third Day.

## T. CORWIN ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson had the only good day, so far as the weather was concerned,

during the week; but some of the animals were in poor flesh, as he had faithfully stated in his catalogue, having run on grass all the winter in consequence of the burning of his house and barn, and his own poor health. They were, however, none the worse for that so far as their breeding qualities were concerned, but rather the reverse, being both thrifty and hardy, and with unimpaired vitality. Still "fix" has a good deal to do with a sale of shortorns. As it was he sold 48 animals for \$14,585, an average of \$303.85, the five young males selling low and lowering the average considerably. The animals were distributed as follows:—13 to Kentucky for \$6,960; eight each to Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio for \$1315, \$1575, and \$2120 respectively; 5 to Wisconsin for \$900; 4 to Canada for \$1465; and one each to Nebraska and Minnesota for \$100 and \$150 respectively. It may be safely said that had the animals been in good condition, a very different showing would have been made. The highest prices realized were:

Faith of Sideview 3d, red and white; calved July 25, 1882 (imp. Lady Liverpool); sold to W. E. Bean, Mount Sterling, Ky.; price \$1,350.

2d Duchess of Kingscote, red; calved June 2, 1878; sold to Williams and Hamilton, Mount Sterling, Ky.; price \$900.

Lady Place 2d, red and white, calved May 8, 1882; sold to J. W. Jones, Lone Tree, Ia.; price \$500.

Lady Place, red; calved Sept. 1, 1877; sold to Williams and Hamilton, Mount Sterling, Ky.; price \$925.

Princess Maud 4th, red; calved Feb. 7, 1882 (imp. Princess Maud); sold to Col. Hope, Bow Park, Canada; price \$530.

Princess Maud 3d roan; calved Feb. 16, 1881 (imp. Princess Maud); sold to W. E. Bean, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; price \$450.

6th Duchess of Clarence, roan; calved April 30, 1882 (imp. Duchess Clarence); sold to C. Howell, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; price \$550.

2d Duchess of Clarence, red roan, calved Nov. 2, 1878 (imp. Duchess Clarence); sold to W. E. Bean, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; price \$800.

## Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The constitution of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been printed in a neat little folder for distribution. We give it below in full with a list of officers and members:

## CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE I.

NAME.—The name of this Association shall be the Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

## ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.—The object of the Association shall be the improvement of the Shorthorn cattle, and indirectly the common stock of the country and the dissemination of information connected with the breeding and management of Shorthorn cattle.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.—Any person, the owner or breeder of recorded Shorthorn cattle, may become a member of this Association by subscribing to the constitution and by-laws of the society and paying \$1.00 membership fee.

SEC. 2.—Any person may be elected an honorary member of this society at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote.

## ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers of the association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and three others to be elected at the first regular meeting of each year.

SEC. 2.—The Vice-President shall act in place of the president in his absence, and vice-president of the secretary shall call the meeting to order.

SEC. 3.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall record the proceedings of the association and conduct all correspondence.

SEC. 4.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the association, paying them out only on the order of the executive committee.

SEC. 5.—The executive committee shall have the general charge of the business of the association whenever it is not in session, and a special meeting may be called at any time by the president at the request of a majority of the members of the committee.

## ARTICLE VI—MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the association shall be held at Topeka on the second Tuesday in February of each year.

## ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

## ARTICLE VIII—QUORUM.

The members of this association present at any annual or special meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Where the undersigned, members of the Kansas State Breeders' Association, do agree to yield ready obedience to the above constitution in all its requirements, to attend all its regular meetings so far as possible, and to pay to the secretary and treasurer per capita all assessments made by the executive committee for the ordinary expenses of the association, when those assessments do not exceed \$1 a year.

OFFICERS.—J. C. Stone, president; Wm. Halliwell, vice-president; E. M. Shelton, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. A. Harris, G. W. Glick and C. S. Eichholtz. MEMBERS.—E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; S. S. Tipton, Mineral Point; Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; A. W. Rollins, Manhattan; J. M. Huber, Minden; O. E. Morse, Mound City; Frank Leach, Manhattan; J. M. Harvey, Vinton; T. Bennett, Safford; C. M. Gifford, Milford; E. Huse, Manhattan; Chas. H. Shultice, Georgetown; Hiram Ward, Burlington; Johnson and Williams, Silver Lake; A. W. Fleming, North Topeka; W. Halliwell, Durham Park; J. C. Stone, Leavenworth; C. P. Bolmar, Topeka; Chas. T. Burnham, Manhattan; O. W. Bill, Manhattan; S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan; T. J. Matthews, Menoken; J. J. Maills, Manhattan; Dr. A. I. Comford, Hays City; Wm. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan; Geo. T. Polson, Randolph; J. M. Marcy, Wakarusa; W. A. Harris, Lawrence; W. Roe, Vineland; J. H. Haight, Lawrence; W. Sims, Topeka; P. R. Ellis, Gardner; W. Booth, Leavenworth; O. E. Walker; D. B. Burdick.

Osage City; T. A. Hubbard, Wellington; M. B. Keagy, Wellington; J. E. Guild, Silver Lake; Alf. Pratt, Silver Lake; E. S. and L. A. Menger, Wyandotte; J. M. Van Benham, Van Den Bergh, Lyndon; E. M. Miles, Burlington.

## Science of Breeding.

The science of breeding is but little understood by farmers, and especially as regards cross-breeding and grades. A cross-bred animal is one produced from the union of two pure-bred parents of different breeds; a grade is one from a pure-bred parent of any breed and a common native animal, commonly, but not always truly, called a scrub; mongrel would be a better name, which means mixed. Many farmers think a grade to be an improved animal, and that a grade male used in breeding will raise the character of the progeny, but this is a mistake which may be made plain by the following diagram, which shows the downward character of the progeny from the successive parents as bred down:

Pure male Native female  
1/2-bred 1/2-bred  
1/4-bred 1/4-bred  
1/8-bred 1/8-bred  
1/16th 1/16th  
1/32nd 1/32nd

In this breeding the progeny returns to the mongrel character on the third cross, for it is a constant experience that in breeding the most persistent type prevails, and as the mongrel is stronger in blood than the half-bred, the progeny tends to the mongrel type again very rapidly. Now let us take the breeding up:

Pure-bred 1/2-bred 1/4-bred 1/8-bred 1/16th 1/32nd 1/64th 1/128th 1/256th 1/512th 1/1024th 1/2048th 1/4096th 1/8192th 1/16384th 1/32768th

The 6th cross is a full-blood and is indistinguishable from a pure-bred unmixed for 100 years, and is entitled to entry in the Short-horn herd-book. [We question the accuracy of this statement. The rules governing entries in the American Short-horn Herd Book read thus: 2d. The animal must trace on the side of its sire and dam to imported English Shortorns, or to pedigrees not false or spurious, already of record in Herd Books published heretofore in the United States.—ED. RURAL WORLD.] The top cross is the male in both cases. But while the full-blood has all the apparent excellencies of the pure-bred animals, it is not so valuable for breeding purposes, and here comes in the value of a pedigree, especially as regards males. Only pure bred males of pure descent should be used as breeders, because then the breeding is always upwards; while grades or even full-blood males with native females breed downwards again. This is a point that should be clearly understood by farmers who are not generally so well instructed as breeders.—Rural New Yorker.

## The Cattle Drive.

The following is a crude statement of herds passing up the western trail since the drive commenced. The cattle are shipped from all parts of Texas to Wichita Falls as it is no longer possible to bring a herd through the state on account of the fences. Thus the drive commences at Wichita Falls, Texas, where the herds take the trail: Dominion Cattle Co. two herds, 3,400 young steers H. Lafore in charge and 2,600 yearling steers, T. J. Johnson in charge. The Texas Land and Cattle Co. have five herds on the trail 3,000 Bill Mcellan in charge, 3,030 Frank Brown, 2,750 Bill Simpson, 2,600 Joe Richey and 3,500 Jim Smith, Henry Phillips 3,000 yearlings and cows in charge of Bill Green, Shanghai Pierce has 6,500 steers in three herds. The Standard Cattle Co. have 4,500 head in two herds. John Wilson has a herd of 3,100 bulls, one two and three years old, from Old Mexico; something new in the way of a drive. Total above, 41,680. Quite a number of horse herds are reported. Frank Newton, 480 saddle horses; James Bryant 600 unbroken horses and mules; Randolph and Worthington 700 unbroken horses and mules; and L. Little 530 mixed saddle and unbroken horses and mules. This latter herd was stampeded on Red River and lost 142 head. Total horses as above reported, 2,660 head.—Cheyenne Transporter, I. T.

## Shorthorn Breeders of Saline.

A preliminary meeting of the Short-horn breeders of Saline was held at Mayor Gist's office, in Marshall, on the afternoon of Saturday the 23d inst., of which Will R. King was made chairman and G. R. McDaniels, secretary.

Resolutions were passed to notify the Shorthorn breeders of the county to meet at Mayor Gist's office, in Marshall, at 10 o'clock p. m., on Friday, July 13, 1883, to effect the permanent organization of a Shorthorn Association of Saline county.

Committee consisting of Will R. King, Judge John W. Sparks and T. C. Rainey, appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, to be reported for consideration at the above mentioned time and place.

Newspapers of the county requested by the meeting to publish above proceedings.

Adjourned to meet in Marshall July 13th, at Mayor's office, at 1 p. m.

G. R. McDANIELS, WILL R. KING, Secretary, Chairman.

—Saline County, Mo., Progress.



States, and not confined in yards, but have unlimited range. Fowls are vigorous and healthy. Eggs carefully packed for setting—shipping safely any distance—at \$2 for thirteen. Fowls for sale—send for circular. Address,

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,**  
St. Louis, Mo.



## The Home Circle.

### LINES

On Receiving a Bouquet at the Railway Depot, Lamar, Mo., May 26, from Little Xora Avery.

Only a bunch of roses—  
Some scarlet, some white as snow,  
And the little hand that gave them  
Belonged to dear little Xora.  
Unto a storm-stricken country,  
Impelled by a restless fate,  
I went on a loving mission,  
To a home left desolate.

And up from the sea of faces  
Which greeted the train's delay,  
Shone that of the brown-eyed darling,  
As bright as the passing May.  
Two glad, sweet eyes uplifted,  
With a nameless, tender grace,  
And a spirit, rarely gifted,  
Looked out of the child's fair face.

With kindly words of greeting,  
A clasping of dear, warm hand,  
The proffered gift was taken,  
Then—onward, at Fate's command.  
But down in my heart's recesses,  
They kindled a deathless glow,  
I kissed the dewy blossoms,  
And wished they were little Xora.

Dear Xora, do you know how often,  
As onward I swiftly sped,  
And looked at those lovely flowers,  
The snowy-white buds and reds,  
I prayed, "May her life be ever  
As daintily sweet and fair;  
And tenderly, O, kind Father,  
Deal her of her pain her share.

Let into her life all sunshine  
That destiny dare bestow;  
And keep from the fair young spirit  
The midday and blight of woe."  
Yet, days that know not of shadow  
The Father will scarcely give,  
But O, may the clouds enoble  
And chasten the life you live.

The roses have withered, Xora,  
Yet deathless, the fragrance clings;  
And I would that your life be ever  
As sweet as these faded things.  
For only the outward tinging  
Has passed from your gift, sweet friend,  
The incense of deathless spirit  
Will haunt them till time shall end.

MRS. NELLIE MCVEY.

Sedalia, Mo.

### HARVEST WOOD.

"Why now, so slow, my Fallie dear!  
The workmen for their meal appear.  
The yellow, waving fields, are ripe,  
The green has wholly changed its stripe.  
An hour's tardy, wanton loss,  
Our profits to the winds may toss.  
In sunshine, make the better hay;  
In rain, the grass may moldy stay."  
"Most just, your urgent, wise demand,  
The wood I have, at scantest hand;  
The breakfast now, may barely pass,  
The wood, for noon-day meal, amass."  
The crowds to work, they merry go,  
On wood, a thought, they ne'er bestow.  
To home, fatigued, they weary come,  
In burning force, the mid-day sun.  
They wait, then patience surly grows,  
The wrathful husband anger shows.  
"The viands sweet, to sun exposed,  
Where once the wood, it snug reposed,  
Shall soon, or later, hunger cure,  
A fresh supply of wood ensue."  
She said, with smile and archest look,  
Again, the wood, they ne'er mistook.

REV. GEO. A. WATSON.

### Juvenis and his Friends.

Friends. Why has sorrow once more  
Made good his claim, and strangely sad-  
dened one of nature's most-gifted sons,  
and why is Juvenis not himself as usual?  
Perhaps affliction's ruthless hand has dealt a  
telling blow,  
And harshly driven fortune's friend to sor-  
rows drear abode.

Juvenis. My friends, you have not  
judged amiss. Just look at these docu-  
ments:

First friend. I am delighted with the  
bright prospect that opens to your view.  
How glorious, and, at the same time, how  
pleasing to communicate the knowledge  
and experience gleaned from a varied  
intercourse with the keenest intellects of  
the living and the dead. Could you not  
truthfully say, that Observer has proved  
himself far inferior, as well in style as in  
thought to Bon Ami? Besides, has not  
Observer indulged in surmises that  
would have marred the harmony of any  
home circle? A man of inferior talent  
and culture always appears to disadvan-  
tage in a conflict with a man of superior  
attainments: and especially is this the  
case, when the rudeness of his speech  
and the acerbity of his manner do but  
too clearly indicate, that he has unfor-  
tunately lost sight of the amenities that  
should characterize social intercourse,  
whether in writing, or actual contact.

Frank called Observer to account, but  
in such a manner that Frank might have  
justly exclaimed in the words of  
Pyrrhus: "One more such victory, and  
I am undone." A writer ought to be  
able to combat adverse opinion or state-  
ment, without betraying loss of temper  
or urbanity.

Second friend. Little of what has just  
been said chimes in with my views. My  
motto is: Meet force, with force. If any  
man strikes me in body or mind, I am  
disposed to strike back with capital, and  
interest into the bargain. I allow no  
man to apply harsh epithets to me with  
impunity.

Juvenis. My friends, as far as we are  
able, let us ever be guided by the dic-  
tates of cool, calculating reason. Of  
course on occasions, I would not hesitate  
to follow Franklin's advice: When you  
are the anvil, bear patiently; but when  
you are the hammer, strike hard.

But now, I must slacken my pace, and  
proceed with more circumspection, and  
act with greater caution. What can I  
say about Idyll?

First friend. Why say, that what she  
writes is generally most entertaining,  
and that she has a most pleasing knack  
of passing naturally from one topic to  
another. If a slight fault should occur,  
you may pretend not to notice it.

Juvenis. Thanks for your just remarks  
and judicious counsel. Bon Ami has  
sharply criticised Paulus' poetic effusion.  
Paulus' answer was weak in the extreme.  
A man may write what he pleases, and  
as he pleases; but this does not shield  
what he has written, and as he has

chosen to write it, from the critic's pain-  
dealing darts. Moreover, it ill becomes  
a writer to display temper in regard to  
his own composition. If it is worthy of  
praise, praise will come in due season;  
if otherwise, the less said about it, the  
best.

Second friend. Juvenis, would you  
graciously deign to favor us with one of  
your own poetic effusions?

Juvenis. With pleasure, my friends.  
A few months since, I was in one of the  
Bellevue cars. Not far from Christy  
Avenue, I saw a worn-out citizen of the  
African persuasion, superintending the  
loading of a rickety wagon, with the  
odds and ends of that romantic  
locality. If not too strong a figure, you  
might be tempted to say, that the horse  
resembled a bony, cadaverous shadow,  
and you might almost imagine, that he  
was barely able to drag approaching dis-  
solution to the bone yard. I composed  
it on the spur of the moment:

An ancient horse, The driver drove,  
A future corpse, The horse he strove,  
Reluctant went, The horse dead fell,  
His forces spent, Terrible yell.

Like an antiquated egg, the horse ex-  
ploded and literally fell to pieces. The  
crowd yelled, some one cried, fire! the  
patrol wagon came dashing by like light-  
ning, the salvage corps was quickly on  
the ground, the crowds rushed from all  
directions to the scene of action. Christy  
Avenue was convulsed to its very centre,  
and the fire department drenched the  
flaming fragments and the surging  
masses.

For the present, I shall draw my re-  
marks to a close, with a more pleasing  
piece:

### THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

L. Sweet James! thy strangely vacant look,  
In thee dame nature all mistook.  
The beauty of thy eyes and make—  
"Twere raving folly's grave mistake.  
Thy voice is clear, like raven's croak,  
Or muffled oars, in sombre stroke.  
Thy walk possesses all the grace,  
Of limping madman in the race.

G. In thee, kind nature naught mistook,  
Grace flows from beauty's every look.  
The attraction of thy matchless form,  
Might well provoke the jealous storm.  
Sonorous is thy voice's ring,  
Thy use of it, so void of sting.  
Exhausted nature now may rest,  
Half thy perfections scarce confessed.

Both. Let anger's fitful, causeless rage,  
Forgiveness write, on lover's page.  
Thus ever happy shall we be,  
And blissful days from God foresee.

MRS. NELLIE MCVEY.

Sedalia, Mo.

### Rapier.

We have a postal card signed, Rapier,  
dated Springfield, Ills., that is so blurred  
we cannot read it. We have no ob-  
jections to postal cards for any depart-  
ment of the paper, but when a writer at-  
tempts to write on its tiny surface as  
much as is ordinarily found on a sheet of  
foolscap he must see that no printer  
could read it, nor an editor transcribe or  
re-write it. Will be glad to hear from  
Rapier, if he will so write as that we can  
read it.

ED. RURAL WORLD.

## Good Health.

### The Important Period of Man's Life.

From the age of forty to that of sixty,  
a man who properly regulates himself  
may be considered in the prime of life.  
His mature strength of constitution ren-  
ders him almost impervious to the high-  
est attacks of disease, and all the func-  
tions are in order. Having gone a year  
or two past sixty, however, he arrives at  
the critical period of existence. The  
river of death flows before him, and he  
remains at a stand-still. But at that  
turn of life, a viaduct, called the "Turn  
of Life," which, if turned in safety, leads  
to the valley of "Old Age," around which  
the river winds, and then flows without  
a doubt of causeway to affect its passage.  
The bridge is, however, constructed of  
fragile materials, and it depends on how  
it is trodden whether it bend or break.  
Gout, apoplexy, and other bad maladies  
are also in the vicinity to waylay the  
traveler and thrust him from the pass;  
but let him gird up his loins and provide  
himself with perfect composition. To  
quote a metaphor, the "turn of life" has  
a turn either to a prolonged walk or into  
the grave. The system and power, hav-  
ing reached their utmost expansion, now  
begin to close, like the flowers at sunset,  
or break down at once. One injudicious  
stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may  
force it beyond its strength, whilst a  
careful supply of props and the with-  
drawal of all that tends to force a plant  
will sustain it in its beauty and vigor  
until night has nearly set in.—*Herald of Health.*

### Mullein as a Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent writes as follows  
about the flower of a well known plant:  
"I have discovered a remedy for con-  
sumption. It has cured a number of  
cases after they had commenced bleed-  
ing at the lungs and the hectic flush  
was already on the cheek. After trying the  
remedy to my own satisfaction, I have  
thought philanthropy required that I  
should let it be known to the world. It  
is common mullein steeped strongly and  
sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank  
freely. Young or old plants are good,  
dried in the shade and kept in clean bags.  
The medicine must be continued from  
three to six months, according to nature  
of disease. It is very good for the blood  
vessels also. It strengthens and builds  
up the system instead of taking away the  
strength. It makes good blood and takes  
inflammation away from the lungs. It is  
the wish of the writer that every period-  
ical in the United States, Canada and  
Europe should publish this recipe for  
the benefit of the human family. Lay  
this up and keep it in the house ready for  
use."

After pure air is taken into the lungs it  
leaves them mixed with a certain per-  
centage of carbonic-acid gas. If the same  
air be taken into the lungs again, it  
becomes poisonous.

An open fire is number one among  
household blessings. By this means not  
only is a large volume of air constantly  
passing up the chimney, but the air is

taken from the lowest and coldest stratum.

It is better to sleep in a good bed than  
it is to sleep out of doors; but one had  
better sleep with the pigs in a fence cor-  
ner, than in a close, unventilated room  
without an open window.

If you want to acquire flesh, go to bed  
at nine o'clock. Your complexion will  
improve, and your health will be better  
every way. If you don't believe this, try  
and you will be convinced.

Fresh, well-aired garments worn next  
the person are of the utmost importance  
to good healthful sleep. Never keep on  
the same flannels or undergarments at  
night which you have worn during the day.

The stomach is the fountain which  
supplies every part of the body. If the  
stomach is sick, the brain, heart, lungs,  
liver, kidneys, and spine are all sick. It  
is of the utmost importance then what  
goes into the stomach.

Temperate people rarely think about  
the stomach. They forget that they have  
one; while enormous eaters are always  
hungry, or faint, or bloated, or bothered  
with diarrhea, or cursed with dyspepsia,  
or some other morbid state of the diges-  
tive apparatus.

Manners at the table has a great deal  
to do with digestion. Politeness must  
be set down among the means which are  
greatly conducive to health. Any act of  
politeness which we offer our fellow eat-  
ers, interrupts the shoveling in business  
and gives the poor stomach a chance.

### THIS AND THAT.

If you are naturally a very young man, all  
the colleges in the world can't make more  
than call a man of you.

Sell your refuse grease from the kitchen,  
buy Wise's Axle Grease and save money.

The only object any man can have in wear-  
ing a single-barrel eye-glass is to make every  
one else appear smaller than himself.

P. D. Finnegan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have  
used Brown's Iron Bitters as a blood purifier  
and have been benefited."

There are six hundred and six deaf mutes  
in Mississippi. We always said there were  
some mighty pleasant people in Mississippi.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no  
equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast  
and beautiful. Ten cents a package for any  
color.

A new book of travel has just been issued,  
entitled "Travels with a Donkey." Ah, ha!  
Somebody has been taking a jaunt with Oscar  
Wilde.

Forty suits for damages are all ready to  
open out against the big Brooklyn bridge.  
That is right. The bridge was built to sup-  
port the people.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is without a peer.  
It consists of both external and internal  
treatment and costs only \$1 per package, at  
druggists.

Chicago has 300 churches and 5,242 saloons;  
spends \$15,000,000 for beer and \$1,500,000 for  
schools. No wonder Carter Harrison was re-  
elected.

For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they in-  
clude almost every unpleasant feeling that be-  
longs to physical disease and mental wretch-  
edness, this potent medicine, Simmons Liver  
Regulator, is a certain and speedy cure.

Jonah was the original man who was "rock-  
ed in the cradle of the deep," and he would  
have been rocked still further off if he could  
have managed it.

When one is overcome by the debilitating  
effects of the climate the system needs a  
slight stimulant. The best medical authori-  
ties recommend the use of the celebrated  
Rhone Sanative Cordial as a tonic that will  
fortify the system against invasions of disease  
prevalent at this season of the year.

A California widow has raised \$700,000 worth  
of wheat this year. Oh, lovely bearded wo-  
man! "Tis wheat to know there is an eye  
will mark," etc.

Hard Lumps on the Breast.—Dr. R. V. Pierce,  
Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wrote you some  
time ago that I thought I had a cancer. There  
was a large lump in my breast as large as a  
walnut, and had been there four months. I  
commenced taking your "Golden Medical  
Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and  
"Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone.  
Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. Clark, Irvington,  
Mich.

Gen. Robert Schenck cured himself  
of Bright's disease by living for an  
entire year on milk and tomatoes.  
This shows how terribly afraid of death some  
men are.

No injurious effects can follow the use of  
Ayer's Eye Cure in the treatment of malarial  
diseases. It contains, besides a specific  
and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison,  
other remedial agents which unite to expel  
the poisonous humors, purify the system, and  
leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated con-  
dition.

Loss of sleep, it is said, is making men small  
pony. That is a fact. Just look at the  
difference in the physique of a delicate scholar  
and the robust night policeman.

Humbugged Again—I saw so much said  
about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife  
was always doctoring, and never well,  
I concluded to get her some. I con-  
cluded to be humbugged again; and I am  
glad I did, for in less than two months' use  
of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has  
remained so for eighteen months since.—H.  
T., St. Paul, Pioneer-Press.

Four North Carolina men graduate at West  
Point this year. Well, that's glorious news.  
Didn't suppose there were four men in North  
Carolina who knew how to play lawn tennis.

There are only two classes of unmarried  
women in society, "scrawny old maids," and  
young "chits of girls." You learn this by  
hearing each of these classes describe the  
other.

### Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Much has been said of this wonderful place,  
but one can hardly realize what it is without  
visiting it.

The name, Nature's Wonderland, it well de-  
serves—some of the most wonderful cures  
having been made by its waters. Rolling out  
of the mountains in vast quantities, these  
glorious waters seem to extend a helping hand  
to all, and invite you to accept of their life-  
giving qualities. Hot as they are, a more  
pleasant drink cannot be found, and after  
having bathed in them one feels much re-  
freshed.

Send to the undersigned for a copy of illus-  
trated pamphlet lately issued. Same will be  
mailed free.

F. CHANDLER, H. C. TOWNSEND,  
Gen. Ticket Agt. Gen. Pass Agt.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

### NO HOME EXEMPT.

The Source of Those Mysterious Troubles That  
Come to Every Household Explained.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is here-  
with re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

Sir: My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow, are first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next.

This was just the way I felt when the renal malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic, pain in the head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious, or that a malignant disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria, so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accus-  
tomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized at last my critical condition, and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America, and travelled from Maine to California. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rec-  
tor of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice that natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So sol-  
id, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised that I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it accord-  
ing to directions. At first it sickened me, but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensa-  
tion departed, and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased, and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I re-  
cover I would both publicly and pri-  
vately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and when-  
ever I had an opportunity. I also deter-  
mined that I would give a course of lec-  
tures in the Corinthian Academy of Music in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost helplessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I had been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 20 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to War-  
ner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of Kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I there-  
fore state, deliberately, and as a physi-  
cian, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symp-  
toms of its own, (indeed, it often de-  
velops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a phy-  
sician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, mani-  
fests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. En-  
tire families, inheriting it from their an-  
cestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. In-  
stead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually sup-  
posed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter ex-  
perience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney diffi-  
culty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I am prepared to pro-  
duce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal con-  
sequence. J. B. HENION, M. D.

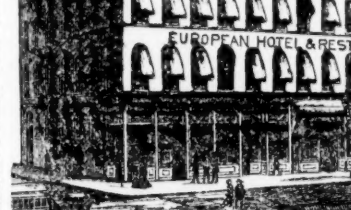
## AYER'S Ague Cure

It contains an antidote for all malarial disor-  
ders which, so far as known, is used in no other  
remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral  
or deleterious substance whatever, and conse-  
quently produces no injurious effect upon the con-  
stitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it  
was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to  
cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent  
Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague,  
Malaria, and Liver Complaint caused by  
malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dea-  
lers are authorized, by our circular dated July  
1, 1882, to refund the money.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists.

Send a month to one general agent in each  
country; something new; rare chance; outfit  
free. E. I. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.



SPRAGUE'S  
EUROPEAN HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

—AND—

## Granite Ironware.

FOR BROILING, BAKING,  
BOILING, PRESERVING,  
IS LIGHT, HANDSOME,  
WHOLESALE, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware, and Housefurnishing Dealers.

WALKER—THE BEST  
WASHER

Warranted 3 years, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The  
Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world.  
It is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate  
laundry can be washed in it. Made of Galvanized Iron, and  
the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the  
Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.  
AGENTS WANTED. Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00.  
Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the cele-  
brated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price.  
Circular free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address ERLE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

THE BOOMER STEAM  
EVAPORATOR

FOR SORGHUM, MAPLE SUGAR, ALSO CIDER PRESS, GRATERS,  
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., SYRACUSE, New York.

Send for Circular.

IRON FENCE Bull Proof 50 rods, \$160 mile

Save 10 per cent. Catalogue Free

For Cattle, Sheep & Hogs  
Iron Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire,  
Barbed Machines, Barbs, etc.  
HULBERT & GOLD, Mfgs  
1201 to 1211 Cass Ave. St. Louis  
Save 10 per cent. Catalogue Free

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will pos-  
sibly prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure those  
cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives,  
sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is  
better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALLIANCE

ALL



## The Dairy.

### Record of Holstein Cows.

Mr. John Mitchell, the proprietor of "Meadowbrook Farm" at Vail's Gate, this county, has furnished us with the following milk record of his herd of imported Holstein cows and heifers:

Name.	Age at calving.	Days in milk.	Amount in pounds.	Pounds in 30 days.
Frieda....	10 yrs.	365	14,185	701 lbs.
Matron....	4	365	9,641	522
Marmad....	4	365	8,088	413
Franc....	3	365	6,181	49
Ethelka....	3	365	7,008	40
Sozina....	3	365	7,109	41
Charity....	3	365	8,796	45
Dainty Dot	3	365	9,395	48
Orana....	3	365	12,300	53

Thus from nine animals we have a total yield with completed record of 83,050 5-8 pounds.

Of the heifers now milking—records incomplete—the yield is shown in the following table:

Name.	Age at calving.	Days in milk.	Amount in pounds.	Pounds in 30 days.
Celeste....	2 1/2	244	5,142	27
Mathilde....	2 1/2	208	5,713	37
Ilga....	2 1/2	178	5,705	37
Jamaica....	2 1/2	176	5,068	30
Aggie Louise....	2 1/2	100	3,419	17

Mr. Mitchell informs us that the records completed make a higher average than ever before attained under like circumstances, viz: many of the cattle were but recently imported and scarcely acclimated, and the first six on the list received no grain ration from the time of turning to grass until October, having too much summer milk and in consequence they ran completely down and did not recover milking form until well into winter.—Orange Co. Farmer.

### What Eleven Jerseys Did.

Many of Vermont's progressive and intelligent dairymen, those who take the most interest in their business and who are actuated by a spirit of emulation, have either provided themselves with Jersey dairy stock or are contemplating such a provision. The fact cannot be concealed that, other things being equal, Jersey cows are far superior to those of any other breed, as butter producers. It is possible that the Dutch cows, now being introduced so freely into this country, may equal or excel the Jerseys. Some three years ago the *Cultivator* published a statement from Charles W. Gardner of Fairhaven, Vt., who has one of the finest herds of Jerseys to be found in Vermont. At that time Mr. Gardner kept but eight cows, while now he keeps fifteen head, all of high-bred registered stock.

Mr. Gardner makes the following interesting statement of his experience with his Jerseys last year: "From Jan. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883, I kept eleven cows in number, two of which were but two years old, one three years old and one farrow. From the herd I made 3855 pounds during the time above specified." Mr. Gardner readily sells all the calves he can spare at \$25 each. From my observation in this section of Vermont, I am satisfied Jerseys will pay the average farmer, and that instead of being simply the amateur farmer's cow, they are well adapted to the business farmer's dairy. Mr. Gardner's Jerseys are as hardy as any herd of cattle in Vermont, and paid him well financially. He says if he should have a chance to sell his entire herd at a good price, with a herd of common cattle thrown in as a gift, it would be no object to him whatever.—Cor. Am. Cultivator.

### How to Tell Good Butter.

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to the time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is waxy, when it is easily molded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled "glide." It is only in this state that butter possesses that rich nutty flavor and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow color, which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value many fold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste, and the bright golden glistening cream-colored surface shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use the taster, or even use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing.

### Garget.

This is an inflammation of the udder, sometimes known as "caked bag," with or without general inflammation. Where it is simply an inflammation of the udder, it is usually caused by too great an accumulation of milk in the latter prior to milking, or in consequence of the death of the lamb.

Treatment.—Drawing the milk partly from the bag, so that the hungry lamb will butt and work at it an unusual time in pursuit of its food, and bathing it a few times in cold water usually suffices. If the lamb is dead, the milk should be drawn a few times, at increasing intervals, washing the udder for some time in cold water at each milking. In cases of obdurate induration, the udder should be anointed with iodine ointment. If there is general fever in the system, an ounce of Epsom salts may be given. If suppuration forms, the part affected should be opened with the lancet.

### Warts on Heifers.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says—"I send a remedy that I have used on animals and human beings, which has never failed. Take a box of concentrated lime, dissolve in a little boiling water as possible, so as to make it as strong as possible. Apply the solution with a swab sparingly, just wetting wart over. If not very large one wetting will be sufficient; if very large two applications may be necessary. Put the liquid in a bottle and keep corked very tight. Touching a wart on the hand will kill it, root and all, in one minute. I have taken warts as large as my hand off a mule in one application."

### Dairy Notes.

Maine has forty-nine cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to each factory, 60 being the lowest and 500 the highest number.

The quantity of milk that a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have one regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to, and not be subjected to variation from day to day.

The recent auction sale of 117 Jerseys for \$112,000, nearly one thousand dollars average, shows the reckless extravagance to which the capitalists of the East will go to outlive each other. Not so much money for bankers and merchants, but too much for Jerseys, but then they are getting the experience, you know, and have their names enrolled as fine stock breeders.

The American *Cultivator* says: Whoever places much dependence on the strainer for securing clean milk will never make gilt-edge butter. Allowing dirt to get into milk and then depending on the strainer to get it out, is a poor apology for cleanliness. More or less of the dirt, especially everything of a soluble nature, and some that is not, will find its way through the meshes of the strainer.

A recent dispatch from Joliet, Illinois, says a mysterious fatality is making ravages among the cows at that place. It was thought at first that some one was poisoning them wholesale, but doctors are of the opinion that it is caused by some poisonous weed or insect on the grass. The cows, which are dying off quite rapidly, when first affected, become restless. The tongue becomes dry and protrudes. Finally they lie down, bloat up, and die in great agony. Some are put to death to put them out of their misery. People are abstaining from the use of milk almost entirely.

Butter that has been well washed in pure cold water until the buttermilk is all extracted will not require the excessive working so often necessary to take out the buttermilk when not washed. Butter thus washed will be less liable to have the oily look which it gets often by too much working, especially if done with the hand. It will require less salt to keep it, and will have the fine waxy appearance that forms so great a part of the attractiveness of the "gilt edge" butter. Great care should be taken to have the water pure, and of a temperature not exceeding 48 degrees, about the temperature of cold well-water, and it will be still better if a little ice is used, and the temperature lowered to 40 degrees.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Pekin Ducks.

BY MRS. C. W. MABRY, OF LA GRANGE, GA.

I had heard a great deal about Pekin ducks, how large they were, how easily raised, what fine birds for the table, how valuable they were for feathers, and how many eggs they produced, so that I determined three years ago that I would try to raise them myself. Col. Mabry sent to Indiana to a very reliable dealer in fancy poultry, and bought a trio for me. They arrived in good order about the middle of November. We were feeding our fowls that winter on wheat, and they ate with the others; did nicely, and on the 9th of February began to lay—beautiful large eggs. Laid every day for several days till one of them was accidentally killed. After that the other duck laid regularly till she had laid thirty or thirty-five eggs. She then stopped for about two weeks and again began to lay, about the same number of eggs and continued to lay with slight intermissions till July; laying in all 180 eggs. I set the first forty-five eggs laid under hens, (seven eggs were as many as one hen could manage)—had forty-two ducks hatched and raised thirty-six with the two old ones, making a flock of thirty-eight Pekin ducks. I sold enough eggs at \$1.00 for seven to pay all the original cost of the ducks, and had the thirty-six ducks besides. I had very poor "luck" with hatching them after the middle of April. Eggs after that did not hatch well, and the young ducks were not strong and thrifty. I quit trying to raise them and ate the eggs. They were nearly as nice to eat as hen eggs, and equally as good to use in the preparation of other food, such as egg-bread, cake, etc.

The young ducks ate everything. Col. M. went from home to attend spring courts, and I put the little ducks in the garden. They cleared it out. First lettuce, then English peas; then everything. We had a poor garden that year. They had to be shut up in my front yard, which had only grass and trees in it. Then they took to the bees, whose hives were in one corner of the front yard, until they were severely stung a few times, and after that they let them alone. I had great messes of wheat bran and vegetables boiled up for them every day, and it was carried out to them by buckets full. They reminded me of hungry pigs. Their food was deposited on the grass in piles and they would rush on it and in a very short space of time it would all be gobbled up. After they were half grown they were allowed to go in the front and back yard both, and they literally devoured everything that could possibly be eaten that they could reach. One good thing about them was that they were easily kept out of a place in which we did not desire them to go, for they could not get over a fence of three or four rails or even one ten foot high. Moderate-sized litters usually prove the most satisfactory. The pigs make a better growth and the sow is less worried and exhausted. When, however, the pigs are early taught to eat, and it is practicable to give them plentiful supplies of milk and other good food, so that they may depend less on the sow for their support, larger litters are desirable. If extra food is thus given to help them along, the same kind of food should be given the sow; for if she have one set and the pigs another, the latter will almost surely be taken with the scours, and so thrown into bad condition, from which they may be a long time in recovering. Breeders often boast of the wonderful prolificacy of their brood-sows, but they seldom afterwards report results in avoirdupois from these large litters. Some, however, are glad to have from twelve to fifteen or more come in a litter in order that they may call out the

weak ones and thereby have the balance grow up strong and more even in size. But we would have a less number, and of more uniform size to start with, and we believe that this uniformity is more certain to occur in the moderate-sized litters than in those where the pigs are remarkably numerous.—Breeder's Gazette.

### Pig-Pen Notes.

Half millet and half corn, ground fine, will, it is claimed, make better pork than corn alone. It will have a better proportion of lean, and the pigs will be healthier while fattening. Ground millet is a very appropriate food for young pigs, giving them a large and muscular frame.

I was going to tell how to feed the hogs. You had best breed your own hogs. Do not wear all the pigs at once. Take off a pair at eight weeks old. Don't put them in the barn nor under the barn. Nothing is so bad for hogs to root in earth that has been covered up for years by a building. Salt-petre or brine is poisonous to hogs. Have a small temporary pen, wear them two at a time at intervals of two weeks, let the last one or two remain twelve weeks. This will be the premium pig, and the sow's udder will not get inflamed. Feed the little pigs with skim milk. If your pigs come in March or April, with proper care you can make them weigh 250 to 300 pounds by December. Put away at least two for yourself; you don't know what may happen. I would not keep the sow but one season; it won't pay. Be sure, she will have more pigs the second and third litter, after that she will decrease in numbers.

PROPER FOOD FOR A SOW.—It is an absolute necessity that all the food that is provided for a sow whilst suckling should be fresh and sweet. Whatever may be selected for her food, it should be given fresh, and only in such quantities that she can readily partaken of. If allowed to go sour in the trough, or if old sour wash is mixed with it her milking powers are certain to be deteriorated, while the quality of the milk will be much impaired; not only so, such food very frequently proves deleterious, and almost poisonous to the pigs.

BLIND STAGGERS IN PIG—LICE ON CATTLE.—CORTIS—A. G. S. Breeding, Iowa. Please give a remedy for blind staggers in pigs. 2. Give an efficient remedy for lice on cattle and other domestic animals. 3. One of my horses has had a cough for a year past. He hardly ever coughs only in the morning when he is eating his grain.

REPLY.—1. The best treatment for blind staggers in pigs is to apply ice to the head, to administer a drastic cathartic, and to give enemata of turpentine and oil. 2. A decoction of tobacco, to every gallon of which one pound of saltpetre has been added, is an excellent application for banishing lice. The whole of the body should not be covered with this application at once. Do a part only each day, and do it thoroughly. If the animal manifests any signs of nausea or sickness the application should be discontinued for a day or two. 3. If you take the trouble to sit the dust out of the oafs thoroughly before feeding it, your horse will not be troubled by frequent fits of coughing while eating his favorite meal.

IN THE COUNTRY ALL SUMMER.—The man who takes his family into the country for the summer should remember that he will save his children a great deal of pain and himself a large amount of money in doctors' bills, if he is thoughtful enough to carry a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The medicine is a standard specific for all cases of cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, or dysentery.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

NEW YORK BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

FREE FOR TRIAL  
An unfailing and speedy cure for Nervous Debility and Weakness, Loss of Vitality and Vigor, or any real or supposed ailment, such as indigestion, excess, overwork, etc., over forty thousand positive cures. 25¢ Send for postage on trial box of 100 pills. Address: M. W. BROWN, Cor. Clark St. and Calumet Place, Chicago, Ills.

SAVE MONEY!  
Every Farmer should know that 8 cts. per bushel can be saved by sowing the use of a THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW. Also manufacture the PERFECTED PLASTERER. For pamphlet containing illustrations of both machines, work, and hundreds of names of those who use and recommend them, address THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW CO., Geneva, N. Y.

WHITMAN'S PATENT AMERICUS.  
The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Price as low as any first-class mill. Mrs. of Horse Powers, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circular. WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOOD, cheap homes in Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Iowa and Saline Cos., Mo. Good roads, schools and churches. No debts; low taxes. J. P. Clark & Son, Mexico, Mo.

40 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, no 2 all in Nassau, N. Y.

## "REX MAGNUS," The Humiston Food Preservative.

For Keeping Fresh Food in All Seasons and Climates Without Ice.

This is the name given to the Humiston Food Preservative, by which all organic matter may be preserved from decay without ice, heat, smoke, sugar, salt or alcohol. Its name signifies a Mighty King and it is a royal preserver and invincible conqueror.

The process is a new one, perfectly simple in its application, and it preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters, game, butter, cheese, rad, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fluid extracts and vegetable juice of all kinds, all of which retain their natural flavor in it.

REX MAGNUS consists of a variety of antiseptics, carefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys the germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

### The Several Brands.

"Vandine" preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish and game, price 50 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave" for oysters, clams, lobsters &c., 50 cts. per lb.; "Pearl" for cream, 30 cts. per lb.; "Snow Flake" for butter, cheese and milk, 50 cts. per lb.; "Queen" for eggs 10 cts. per lb.; "Aqua Vita" for medicinal purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, glycerine or sugar, and at less than one twentieth the cost of alcohol—and it does it—100 cts. per lb.; "Anti-Mold" and "Anti-Ferment," are special brands whose names explain their functions. 50 cts. per lb.

### It Will Do All It Claims.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Department of Yale College, said in his published report of March 7th, 1882: "My tests of 34 days in daily mean temperature of 70 deg., on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and of the same time practical for domestic use. The different brands could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly bought. The different brands of Rex Magnus were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten."

Rex Magnus is safe, reliable, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt."

It is the only agent of its kind (combining as it does several chemical elements, not mentioned above) that has ever been discovered.

It must not be compared with the thousand and one worthless compounds which have preceded it.

How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure and fair trial according to directions will convince every one that Rex Magnus is a necessity in every household. You do not have to buy a county right or costly receipt. We will deliver it to you. If your grocer, druggist or general storekeeper hasn't it on hand, send the price and we will mail you a sample package of any brand desired, except Aqua Vita and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles.

Mention RURAL WORLD.  
Testimonials from persons of national and international fame, are on file at the office of the company.

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.  
For sale in Chicago by Sprague, Warner & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

26.999 NOW IN USE.  
All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Roller Positive Force Feed, Grate, Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Baler. They are as good as the best, and can be sold at cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. **NEWARK MACHINE CO., NEWARK, OHIO.** Eastern Branch House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE "NEW" BIRDSSELL CLOVER HULLER.  
Saves All the Seed. Cleans Ready for Market as Threshed.

MONITOR JUNIOR.  
THE BIRDSSELL  
BIRDSSELL MFG CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.  
When you write, mention this paper.

JOHN B. BLYHOLDER,  
Horseshoer and Farrier Road and Track work a specialty. 2717 Franklin Ave.

40 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, no 2 all in Nassau, N. Y.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Permanently Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

## A SKEPTIC SAID

ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Bile, Carboles and other poisons. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removes

## SANBARTAN NERVINE

ting the cause. Bountiful tenderness and makes clear complexion. Equaled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming restorative and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartics or opiates. Relieves

## THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or food refused.

## NEVER FAILS

Diseases of the blood own it as conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens, clergymen, physicians in U. S. and Europe. For sale by all leading druggists. \$1.50. For Testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

## HOME

**SANATIVE CORDIAL**  
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.  
ERADICATES MALARIAL POISON.  
Reinvigorates the System. PREVENTS AND CURES Chills, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Pains and Liver Disorders. Recommended by best physicians.

Pronounced a Medicine by United States Revenue Department. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Principal Office and Laboratory 24 & 26 North Main St.,

## DR. WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.,  
A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city paper show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Indigestion, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercury, and other affections of the Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores, and all other diseases to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Especial attention to causes from overworked brain. Consultation at office, No. 444, free and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 12 m. to 1 p. m. Samples of medicine, 25 cents by mail, in money or postage.

## MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 PAGES, FINE PLATES.  
Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed for 50c in postage or express. Over 100,000 copies sold. Perfect pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry; why not; why? Proper age; the woman's position; first marriage; womanhood; Physical decay. Who should marry. How life and happiness may be increased. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. It will be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same as above, with paper cover and 25c. Samples, 25 cents by mail, in money or postage.

## MANHOOD!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE  
KNOW THYSELF.

A Book for Every Man!  
Young, Middle-Aged and Old!

The untold miseries that result from indigestion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, entitled the SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains 125 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for \$2.50 or the more. It will be refunded. Price only \$1.25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents. Send now. Address: PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Or, Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

ABOON  
All those who from indigestion, excess or other causes are weak, unweary, low spirited, physically debilitated, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured without stomach medicines. Kindness by doctor, kindness by the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, and all other diseases, is to use a full and perfect manna. Simple, effective, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with Dr. W. H. PARKER, 46 W. 14th St., New York."

WATSON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.



## The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, July 2, 1883. 2 p.m.

**CATTLE**—The week opened well for fair to good Texas. Shipping cattle were slow at 5c to 10c decline from last Friday but all sold. Coarse mixed butchers stuff and common Texas are dull and lower. Pens cleared Representative sales:

15 Ark butchers.....	606	\$3.65
21 native butchers.....	1042	5.00
16 native butchers.....	951	4.80
16 native butchers.....	785	4.00
150 grass Texas.....	966	4.00
21 Texas steers.....	813	4.20
21 Texas steers.....	938	4.40
40 Texas steers.....	938	4.40
41 grass Texas.....	978	4.40
17 native steers.....	1177	5.30
41 native steers.....	1115	4.00
16 native steers.....	1277	5.30
16 native butchers.....	982	4.75
21 grass Texas.....	1183	5.00
16 native steers.....	1235	5.30
84 grass Texas.....	1235	5.30
34 native steers.....	1231	5.30
215 native steers.....	1324	5.60
38 native steers.....	1446	5.60
39 native steers.....	1446	5.60
108 native steers.....	1446	5.60
16 native steers.....	1446	5.60
32 native steers.....	1446	5.60

**HOGS**—Market opened slow, generally 15c to 20c lower than last Friday. A few hogs sold to butchers at strong prices, \$6.00 was considered an outside quotation. Yorkers sold at \$5.90 for the best, and packing grades were weak. Market closed weak. Butchers and Philadelphia \$5.90 to \$6.00; fair to good packing \$5.90 to \$6.00; Yorkers \$5.90 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

53 ..... 248.....	50.00	49.....107.....	\$5.90
14.....144.....	5.00	31.....177.....	5.75
44.....230.....	6.00	31.....222.....	5.75
20.....212.....	6.00	50.....226.....	5.75
71.....158.....	5.90	46.....193.....	5.90
50.....218.....	5.90	41.....222.....	5.90
20.....273.....	5.90	47.....292.....	5.90
20.....190.....	5.90	58.....230.....	5.90
50.....290.....	5.90	58.....230.....	5.90

**SHEEP**—Market steady under light receipts; a fair inquiry for good fat. Sales range from \$3.10 to \$4.00.

**FRIDAY, June 29, 1883. 2 p.m.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts liberal. Pens were cleared. Early sales of tidy light native butchers and good Texas were at a shade easier prices, and later they sold about 10c lower. Shipping cattle sold at a range of 10c to 20c lower during the day, and though pens were cleared about noon the feeling was weaker at the close under unfavorable eastern advices. Prices about the same as previous Friday, but the feeling not so good. Representative sales:

18 native steers.....	1283	\$5.30
19 southwest steers.....	1307	5.40
112 native steers.....	1307	5.40
18 native steers.....	1280	5.20
41 Texas steers.....	1030	4.30
34 native steers.....	1270	5.00
34 native steers.....	1381	5.00
36 native steers.....	1234	5.35
19 southwest steers.....	1018	4.90
10 native steers.....	1330	5.27
30 native steers.....	1322	5.60
30 native steers.....	1322	5.60
22 native steers.....	1145	4.25
34 grass native steers.....	1072	4.37
80 native steers.....	1283	5.30
80 native steers.....	1283	5.30
33 native steers.....	1280	5.30

**HOGS**—The sharp advances gained early in the week on all grades of hogs was nearly all lost, and market closes quiet with quotations about 10c higher than previous Friday, but the feeling weak and unsettled. Receipts light. Pens cleared. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$6.00 to \$6.20; fair to good packing \$5.90 to \$6.00. Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.10. Pigs \$5.00 to \$5.50. Representative sales:

46.....302.....	\$6.10	38.....141.....	\$6.00
20.....313.....	6.12	10.....302.....	6.12
18.....199.....	6.10	14.....275.....	5.75
20.....235.....	6.10	22.....275.....	5.75
65.....205.....	6.10	56.....184.....	6.00

**SHEEP**—Market steady under light receipts. A fair inquiry for good fat. Sales: 15.....86.....\$3.00 50.....81.....\$3.50 100 stockers.....\$2.50 249 Texas.....\$3.50 450 Texas.....\$3.50

We quote choice to fancy at \$4.25 to \$4.50; good \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers at \$2.00 to \$2.50 and feeders at \$2.75 to \$3.25.

**THURSDAY, June 28, 1883. 2 p.m.**  
**CATTLE**—There was an active market for all smooth fat cattle at strong prices, but grass native steers, old cows, and thin Texas were slow and weak, receipts fair, and pens were cleared. Representative sales:

22 grass Texas.....	804	4.90
23 grass Texas.....	714	4.12
21 grass Texas.....	905	4.50
20 grass Texas.....	1028	4.60
21 grass Texas.....	941	4.62
20 grass Texas.....	978	4.65
63 Texas.....	1256	5.10
22 grass Texas.....	810	4.10
17 native cows.....	910	3.50
12 native cow-buffers.....	924	4.40
13 native cows.....	949	4.00
10 native cows.....	937	3.00
34 native steers.....	1286	5.30
135 native steers.....	1349	5.70
38 native steers.....	1095	4.50
36 native steers.....	1143	5.05
12 native steers.....	1143	5.05
19 native steers.....	1140	5.05
112 native steers.....	1278	5.45

**HOGS**—Early sales were 15c to 20c lower, and market weakened further as the day advanced—market is unsettled and weak at the close. Butcher and Philadelphia \$6.10 to \$6.20; fair to good packing \$5.50 to \$6.00. Yorkers \$6.00 to \$6.15. Pigs \$5.25 to \$5.50. Representative sales:

50.....223.....	\$6.15	16.....173.....	\$6.10
55.....206.....	6.10	19.....202.....	6.20
91.....176.....	6.10	19.....228.....	6.20
20.....183.....	6.10	28.....238.....	6.20
42.....194.....	6.12	22.....199.....	6.12
20.....186.....	6.12	33.....163.....	6.10
22.....275.....	6.10	56.....184.....	6.10
35.....183.....	6.10	20.....265.....	6.15

**SHEEP**—Market steady under light receipts; a fair inquiry for good fat. Sales—70 av 98 at \$3.10; 93 stockers at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

We quote choice to fancy at \$4.25 to \$4.50; good \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers at \$2.00 to \$2.50 and feeders at \$2.75 to \$3.25.

**GENERAL MARKET.**

**BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.**

LONDON, July 2.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says that the spring-sown crops have materially improved, especially peas. Trade during the week was unusually dull and quotations nominally unchanged. Trade in foreign wheat is at a standstill. Supplies continue large and prices are unaltered, except in the case of some inferior sorts, which are cheaper. Flour is without inquiry. Maize is becoming easier daily. There is no trade in cargoes off coast. There were seven arrivals, two sales, five cargoes were withdrawn and six remained. The sales of English wheat during the week amounted to 41,425 quarters at 45s. 3d. per quarter against 19,490 quarters at 45s. 1d. the corresponding week last year. The tonnage, the Times says, is more active because of increased demand in the United States owing to the new tariff. Many shipments are made to take advantage of the new scale of duties.

Our own home markets are dull and but little doing. We quote:

FLOUR—\$2.90; XX \$3.25; XXX \$3.90; Family \$4.00; Choice \$5.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter, cash \$1.07 1/2; No. 3 cash bid 97.

CORN—Dull and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash 44. No. 2 white mixed, cash 47 1/2.

OATS—No. 2 cash 32 1/2 to 34 1/2.

HAY—Unchanged. All kinds over plenty.

Choice and fancy met a fair local demand; but no inquiry whatever for the lower grades.

Sales: On E. trk—4 cars prime mixed at \$11 1/2, 2 prime timothy at \$12 50, 2 strictly prime at \$13, 2 choice at \$14; this side—1 car mixed at \$11, 1 trashy do at \$6, 2 cars choice prairie at \$7 75 to \$10, 2 prime timothy at \$12, 1 at \$13, 3 strictly prime at \$13 50, 5 do to choice at \$14, 3 choice at \$15; on levee—37 bales common mixed at \$13, 125 prime timothy at \$15.

**BUTTER**—No change to note; quiet. We quote: Creamery at 12 1/2 for choice fancy, 12 1/2 for selections; dairy at 15 1/2 for choice to fancy and 18c for selections; fair to good 10 1/2 to 12; common 8 1/2 to 10. Country-packed quiet at 8 1/2 for choice fresh, 6 1/2 for medium, 4 1/2 for low grade.

**EGGS**—Easy at 13c for choice marks; doubtful dull at much less.

**CHEESE**—Quiet. Round lots from first hands: Prime to choice full stock 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, choice part skins 5 1/2 to 7, inferior 2 1/2 to 3 small way 1 1/2 to 3 higher, according to size of lot.

**POULTRY**—Steady. Quote: Old chickens—cocks \$3 1/2 to \$5, mixed \$3 75 to \$4, hens \$4 25 to \$5; springs—small and scrubby \$1 1/2 to \$2, fair sized \$1 75 to \$2 25, good sized \$2 50 to \$2 75 Ducks—small at \$3 25.

**OLD POTATOES**—Choice peachblow sale at 60¢ to 65¢; but market entirely nominal on other descriptions at from 20 to 35c. Sales 165 sacks Northern burbank at 35c.

**NEW POTATOES**—More plentiful, dragging, weak and lower. Southern at \$1 for inferior, 1 1/2 for fair, \$1 50 to \$1 75 for sound large—choice Memphis at \$2, near-by growth at 50¢ per bu in bulk or sacks, and at \$1 75 to \$1 90 per bu measure loose from wagons. Sales: 16 bbls at \$1 per bbl 16 and 16 at \$1 25; 147 (small bbls) at \$1 15 del, 300 at \$1 25, 50 choice at \$2.

**NEW ONIONS**—Both demand and supply limited. Prices easy at \$1 10 to \$1 20 per bu and \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl for Illinois and Missouri growth; choice Southern red worth more. Sales 100 bbls. yellow at \$3, 32 sacks at \$1 20 1/2 bu.

**TOMATOES**—Receipts heavy, and choice stock meeting a fair demand; but green, over-ripe and damaged (of which there was a great deal) sells only at yard down prices and is very hard to place. Arkansas and Texas express receipts brought 50¢ to 75¢ per 1/2 bu box; Alabama freights at 15¢ to 25¢—some weak.

**CABBAGE**—In large receipt and lower, at \$2 1/2 to \$3 per crate for home grown on orders.

**WHITE BEANS**—Quiet. Country at \$1 40 to \$2. Early (jobbing only)—screened medium \$2 25; do navy \$2 35 to \$2 40; hand-picked medium \$2 50 to \$2 60; navy \$2 45 to \$2 50.

**APPLES**—In fair supply and steady; green dull—some home-grown in. We quote: Red June at 50¢ to 60¢, early harvest and Astrakhan 40¢ to 50¢, small green 25¢ to 30¢—all per 1/2 bu box.

**PEACHES**—Very scarce and wanted. Some little inferior stock (small and hard) arriving from Southern Missouri, which brought 50¢ to \$1 1/2 per bu box, and a few boxes good from Southern Illinois sold at \$1 50. Really no strictly choice or fancy fruit on market—would bring \$1 75 to \$2 probably, if offered.

**RASPBERRIES**—Firm and in good demand. Consignments red sold at \$1 50 to \$1 75 per gal; home-grown loose at 60¢ per gal, for red and 55¢ to 60¢ in shipping order \$2 25 to \$2 30 per gal and \$3 75 per 6-gal case, respectively.

**WHORTLEBERRIES**—Ready sale at \$3 50 per 6-gal case when sound and ripe.

**PLUMS**—In light supply and fair demand at 75¢ to \$1 per 1/2 bu box for sound Wild Geese; 40¢ to 50¢ for Chickasaw.

**CHERRIES**—Scarce and selling readily at \$1 50 to \$1 60 per 4-gal drawer for home-grown sour.

**WATERMELONS**—Firm but selling rather slowly; offerings liberal. We quote choice Georgia at \$2 and Texas stock at \$1 50 to \$2 per 100 in a jobbing way.

**BLACKBERRIES**—Quiet and easy, with sale at \$1 50 to \$1 60 per gal, with \$2 25 to \$2 50 for cultivated. Late Saturday p.m. several lots wild (soft) sold at 50¢ to 75¢ per 6-gal case—arrived too late for the day's market and could not be carried over.

**CURRENTS**—Northern Illinois salable at \$2 25 to \$2 40 per gal.

**GOOSEBERRIES**—Salable at \$2 50 per bu—scarce.

**GRASS SEEDS**—Some little speculative inquiry for German millet, but no sales of it or anything else; offerings next to nothing; prices nominal. German millet 30¢ to 40¢ for inferior to 50¢ to 55¢ for prime; common millet, 35¢ to 40¢; Hungarian at 40¢ for low to 60¢ for strictly prime; red-top at 55¢ to 70¢; clover 50¢ to 75¢; timothy \$1 55 to \$1 65.

**HEMP SEED**—None offered. Nominal at \$1 35 to \$1 40.

**FLAXSEED**—Spot seed lower, and slow with sale 1 car at \$1 25 per pure test. July delivery salable at \$1 17, and August do at \$1 15.

**CASTOR BEANS**—Quiet and weak, with sale 40 sacks at \$1 35 per pure test.

**COTTON SEED AND MEAL**—Seed quotes at \$13 50 on levee; meal 30¢ to 35¢ on car loads.

**HONEY**—Steady. Comb at 14¢; strained and extracted at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2¢.

**WOOL**—In fair demand and steady, but trading light, receivers generally not showing any great anxiety to sell. Receipts quite large, though there was no perceptible increase in offerings. Tub-washed—choice 24¢, fat; Hungarian at 40¢ for low to 60¢ for good to 2 1/2 to 3¢, combining 1 1/2 to 2 1/2¢, 2¢, low grades 1 1/2 to 1 1/2¢, bright light fine 2 1/2 to 2 1/2¢, heavy do 1 1/2 to 1 1/2¢; Kansas—medium at 18¢ to 20¢, light fine at 16¢ to 18¢, heavy do 12¢ to 14¢, carpet at 13¢ to 14¢. Black, burry and cotted sell at 5¢ to 10¢ and less than the above figures. Sales: Unwashed, Kansas—20 sacks heavy and dirty merino (buck) at 13¢, 8 sacks coarse and kempt at 14¢, 4 low carpet at 15¢, 7 low at 16¢, 100 sacks carpet and medium mixed at 17¢, 5 medium at 18¢; Colorado—14 sacks improved at 16¢; Missouri—small lots burry to slightly do at 14¢ to 17¢ to 18¢, 20 sacks burry at 14¢, 14 dark but clear at 10¢, 3 at 13¢, 4 mixed combining at 2 1/2¢; tub—small lots at 33¢ to 34¢.

**FEATHERS**—In fair demand and steady. Prime L. G. at 50¢ in large to 60¢ in small sack; wet or green do at 40¢ to 45¢; mixed and old from 10¢ to 30¢; tare, 3¢ to 10¢ per cent.

**King of the Early Peach.**

COL. COLMAN: I send you this day, per express prepaid, a small box of my new seedling peach, called King of the Early. This peach originated in Barton Co., Mo., and bore the first fruit in the year 1879, which was ripe on the 7th of June. In the year 1880 they were ripe on the original tree on June 2nd. The year 1881 was an off year, no peaches that year. In 1882 they ripened the first fruit on June 10th. This spring, 1883, was very cold and dry, yet we had ripe peaches on June 20.

The peaches sent you were taken from a three-year-old tree, and that growing on brush-land that has never been broken. The trees have had no cultivating of any kind. Wheat nearly all ploughed up and planted to corn and oats, which promises well. Yours, Jacob Keith, Montevideo, Vernon Co., Mo.

Peaches received, medium size, about like Hiale's Early in color and form, very juicy decidedly Early. How much earlier is it than Hiale's Early, or Alexander?

Send for illustrated circular—free. Address: S. MITCHELL & SONS, 20 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

\$1.20 A YEAR have been earned after a few months' study of Prof. Allen's new system of Short Hand. Self-instructing, easy, progressive, speed, and "reporting style" from the start. By mail 50c. Circulars free. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass.

**THE AUTOMATIC SHADING PEN** makes the mark of two colors at a single stroke. Sample set of 3 styles, by mail, 50c. Circular and sample writing free. Ask for them. J. W. STOKES, Milan, O.

**For Catalogues**

Of best and cheapest Cane Mills and Evaporators, send to

**THORNTON & OTT,**

LaCrosse, Wis.

## CHAFF.

New York women dress to match their hats; white color, we suppose is the popular shade—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Use Wise's Axle Grease on machinery. Cure poison sores with Wise's Axle Grease.

How natural it will be for Jay Gould to sing out on his new yacht, "Bear down on the bull works!"—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

John Meyer, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters for rheumatism and it cured me."

Zola, it is said, drinks nothing but water. This is the worst blow the cause of teetotalism has yet received.—Boston Transcript.

Food and Health prints an article entitled "The Use of Spices," but it doesn't say a solitary syllable about the clove between the acts.—Puck.

No trouble to swallow Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

Directions to conductors of street cars: The woman with a rubber waterproof should invariably be shaken before being taken—Lowell Citizen.

I wouldn't be without Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile pills if they cost \$1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia, of 9 years standing. Joseph Snyder, Paxton, Pa. 50c. per box, at druggists.

A man's strength is said to lie in his hair, and a woman's in lying about her hair, claiming that it is all her own.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

In no other medicinal preparation have the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases.

Conscience, U. P. Elder—"The meekness needed" been that hard on his discourse. Their "plenty o' leavers" pebbles forbye me!"—London Punch.

If Massachusetts did not have a Marblehead she could not survive under the hard rap given by her governor.—New Orleans Picayune.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. Babcock, M. D.

"Why don't you advertise?" Inquired a country editor of a jeweler. "Because I'm not going to let burglars know what a big stock of goods I have on hand," he replied.—New York Commercial.

See the eternal usefulness of things. A silver dollar of 1861 was recently sold for \$104, while the silver dollar of the present day is worth about seventy-eight cents. This is progress.—Oil City Derrick.

Ten years ago the name of Lydia E. Pinkham was scarcely known outside her native State. To-day it is a household word all over the continent and many who read the secular and religious journals have become familiar with the face that shines on them with a modest confidence, in which we read the truth that "Nothing ill can dwell in such a temple."

A smart young man picked up a flower in the ballroom after all the girls had gone, and sang pathetically, "Tis the last rose of some here."—The Drummer.

One suffering soul to you. "If I can send one suffering soul to happy," writes James Cornish, of Washington, "Tis the last rose of some here."—The Drummer.

There are 7,000 species of fish known to men of science. The man of science must be a blamed sight luckier than the average fisherman.—Burlington Free Press.

"Became Sound and Well." R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, Thomas J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.

Did you ever notice how many 3's the Welsh use in their words? And did it strike you that it takes a 3's man to read one of their newspapers?—Oil City Derrick.

**Seeds! Seeds!**

FOR SALE BY

**CHAS. E. PRUNTY,**

7 South Main St.,

Between Market and Walnut.

Prices according to market value.

**RED WHEATS.**

Early Michigan..... Velvet Chaff,

Lancaster..... Bearded.

**AMBER WHEATS.**

Early May..... Smooth,

Fultz..... Smooth.

**WHITE WHEATS.**

Tappanhook..... White Chaff,

Clawson..... Red Chaff.

Fall Barley, Seed Rye, Red Rust Proof Oats.